FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN KABUL 10 JUNE

LD102216 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received at 0900 hours today at the Revolutionary Council headquarters in Arg a delegation of the Afghan Jami'at al-Ulema [society of religious leaders] and the clergy and ulema representative of Kabul city. 'Abdol Wahab Safi, the deputy of the Ministry of Justice, was also present.

At this meeting, which lasted over 2 hours, Babrak Karmal, in the light of the DRA basic principles and the role of the Government of the DRA, threw light on the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution which, with the success of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, is progressing along its revolutionary course. He explained the duty of the government and the state concerning general obedience and respect for the sacred religion of Islam and said that the sacred religion of Islam, with its logical and scientific analysis, has never been the cause of halting human progress or the reason for humanity's backwardness and misfortune, and never will be. That role belongs to the enemies of Islam and colonialism, and in particular that great and devouring enemy of humanity, international imperialism. And U.S. imperialism comes and gives the Islamic world and Afghanistan lessons in Islam and the love of Islam.

Has Islam, this sacred religion, not consistently commanded progress, brotherhood and equality, the solving of social problems, the removal of cruelty and oppression, the advent of social justice, proper order, progress in the various fields of science, technology and society? Have all these blessings and the obvious commands not been mentioned in the holy Koran and the pure Hadith [sayings of Mohammad]?

We all know that this lofty advice and lively and permanent thoughts reside in the basic rights of Islam. Since we want peace, fraternity and equality, and are trying to bring about the elimination of these social institutions, trying to prevent the hand of the oppressor from encroaching on the oppressed, trying to establish social justice and social, scientific and technical progress in the various fields of our lives, why is it that our enemies and the enemies of Islam are relentlessly trying to create obstacles in building our beloved country? Naturally there is no answer except to say that with application and the implementation of these fruitful and alleviative programs, the interests of world imperialism are facing serious danger. That is why they do not refrain from employing any kind of opinion and mercenaries.

Even then we do not listen to the noise; nor do we give them any importance. We rely on Almighty God and on the Hadith which says that the best people are those who benefit others and who work for the building of their country and attend to the prosperity and well-being of their people.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in another part of his speech, spoke of the recent poisoning of children and innocent pupils by criminal elements and the burning and destruction of cultural and educational places and the destruction of schools and educational establishments, saying: Can any religious or other person find a reason for carrying out and sanctioning such anti-human actions? Has Islam commanded the spreading and learning of knowledge?

Has not the sacred religion of Islam commanded that learning is the duty of every person? Should not an Islamic government which considers itself bound by these worthwhile Islamic teachings try for the fulfillment of these hopes and pave the way for the application of such plans? What shall we call any person who is attempting to undermine such plans? What sort of place should we reserve for such persons? I do not think that any person or any Muslim will engage in such savage activities contrary to human and Islamic principles.

Babrak Karmal said today that you yourselves are observing these cruel and anti-Islamic activities by such elements. So far these were heard to be happening in districts and provinces, now you can see it for yourselves at close quarters. [Word indistinct] children are being troubled. They have been poisoned, terrified and threatened, and from a psychological viewpoint these children have been greatly harmed. Under such conditions the responsibilities you ulema, clergy and learned persons to individuals and society is grave and is becoming increasingly so. You should, by using Islamic guidance, of which thank God there is plenty, acquaint the believers during the five prayer times, the Friday prayer and other prayers, with the real existence of Islam in a profound way. You should point out to them that the doors of worships are open to all. The opportunity is available to everyone.

Continuous work has been done for the prosperity and well-being of this country. The past experience the British and colonialists, who put into practice backwardness and slavery in this country, should never again be tolerated. You should be aware and watch against that.

Babrak Karmal at the end of his speech prayed to God not to eliminate these misguided persons. For they are at least our countrymen. They are our strength and human resource. As I have prayed in the past, once again I implore Almighty God to guide all these misguided persons to the straight course. God is the source of all assistance.

Following the explanations by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, some of the ulema and clergy also made detailed speeches outlining the crimes and anti-Islamic acts by those elements and pledged every sacrifice to defend the honor of the country and [word indistinct] of the compatriots.

FRONTIER MINISTER MEETS WITH GARDEZ ELDERS

GF101740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The notables and elders of Gardez, (Ga-z-e) and (Mangal) have met in Gardez, the capital of Paktia Province and declared their support for the new phase of the Sawr Revolution. They told Fayz Mohammad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council member and frontier affairs minister, that they will continue to defend the beloved homeland, Afghanistan, and struggle to achieve the noble goals of the Sawr Revolution.

Mohammad then delivered a speech in which he thanked them for their sentiments, support and long struggle. He urged them to increase their struggle and solidarity with the party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He also exhorted them to exert further efforts to achieve the government's aims and useful plans and to eliminate the well-known enemies of the Afghan people.

PDPA'S WATANJAR WELCOMED BY QANDAHAR DIGNITARIES

LD102255 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Aslam Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the minister of communications, who had come to Kabul from Qandahar yesterday, today again left for Qandahar, for an inspection of party and government affairs.

At Qandahar airport, the governor of Qandahar, the commander of the second unit of armed forces, the commander of police, members of city and provincial party committees, directors of offices and a number of Qandahar residents welcomed him.

AFP REPORTS ON SOVIET DIPLOMAT'S ACTIVITIES IN KABUL

OW110130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 19 (AFP)--The real foreign minister of Afghanistan is a Soviet diplomat named Vasiliy Safranchuk, who works from 8 am to evening without leaving his office adjacent to Afghan Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, a ministry official who fled here told AFP today.

The diplomat, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals against his family still in Kabul, said the Soviet minister arrived at his office in a chauffeur-driven car, accompanied by Soviet bodyguards, eight other Soviets and an official at the ministry, including three looking after [word indistinct] of political affairs. "All telegrams and all important documents are submitted to them. The former ministry official [words indistinct] only transmitted with their signature. They (the Soviet officials) even often draft the telegrams."

The former official remained at the ministry despite successive purges since the April 1978 Revolution. "[Words indistinct] officials and ambassadors, 70 were dismissed the first day of the revolution. I am the first to flee in the past month, and I know others hope to do the same. Everyone is trying to quit Kabul and get himself posted abroad. The diplomats stationed abroad are refusing to return for fear of purges," he said.

Mr Safranchuk, officially the number four in the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, arrived in the Afghan capital under the Taraki regime. At that time he was considered in Western chancellries as the Kremlin's real representative in Kabul.

Some diplomats believed that the Soviet government sent him to Afghanistan to try to find a solution to the internal struggles between various factions in the Afghan communist party and the general unpopularity of the regime in the country.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SATELLITE LINK WITH USSR

LD101950 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Engineer Mohammad Zarif, director of telecommunications at the Afghan Ministry of Communications--recorded, date and place not specified; questions and answers broadcast in Dari]

[Summary] Our dear listeners know that an agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR Embassy was signed in Kabul on 19 March 1980, regarding a link between an artificial satellite and a small land unit called Mars and the installation of a [word indistinct] unit called (Lotus). A Radio Afghanistan reporter has interviewed Engineer Mohammad Zarif, the director of telecommunications at the Ministry of Communications, regarding this subject.

[Begin recording] [Question] Engineer Mohammad Zarif, director of telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications, could you please give us a detailed report regarding the Mars land unit which has been installed at television station?

[Answer] Very well. This is not a sending station, but in fact it is a unit which receives television broadcasts from satellites and brings them to our television station so our compatriots may watch these television broadcasts. This station is mobile and small. The USSR has given it to us as a grant-in-aid. This station will bring to us television broadcasts, particularly those concerning the 1980 Olympic Games, by means of a satellite, as a result of which our compatriots will be able to watch the Moscow Olympics in their homes.

[Question] Could you please give us some information concerning the area of activity of this unit?

[Answer] Since the unit is a small and mobile unit, it can be installed anywhere. It operates only between the satellite and the station and our television studio.

[Question] Will this unit create any problem in the broadcast and operation of television?

[Answer] No, the unit is only a link between a satellite and Moscow television, from where television broadcast is received, fed to our television studios and watched here. Therefore, it has no effect on the existing activity of our television. We will be able to show the Moscow Olympics to our people.

[Question] Will the other people in the country be able to benefit from this unit?

[Answer] As I said before it is not meant to transmit itself but only to bring us Moscow television, so people who watch Kabul television here will be able to watch Moscow television.

[Question] Which television channel can our dear compatriots use to watch the 1980 Moscow Olympics?

[Answer] As I said before this station only provides the link, there will not be any change in the channel.

[Question] Could our compatriots watch television programs from other countries through this unit?

[Answer] Yes, only if those other countries have television program exchanges with the USSR and the USSR wants to show those programs to its own people. Since we use the same satellite, we could also show the same broadcast to our people.

[Question] Could you tell us in detail about the operation of the other station, (Lotus)?

[Answer] As I said before the USSR has given us a small unit which has been given to us as a temporary means for watching the 1980 Moscow Olympics, but in the future a more advanced station, (Lotus), will be given to us as grant-in-aid by the USSR. It will need a better equipped station and more facilities, the planning stage of which is at hand. This will also make it possible to show our viewers programs of other countries through the USSR. This unit wil have 12 telephone channels through which 12 persons could make telephone contact to Moscow, or through Moscow to the other countries of the world.

[Question] Does the Ministry of Communications have enough personnel to operate these units, and what measures have been taken in this regard?

[Answer] Unfortunately, concerning the training of technical personnel, the Ministry of Communications has not taken any measures. Since the unit is being brought by USSR specialists, they will install and operate it. A number of our able personnel will also work with the Soviet specialists, and they will become familiar with the technology and operation of the unit. In the future, perhaps, with the help of the USSR our personnel will be trained.

[Question] Could this unit use the satellites of other countries?

[Answer] The Mars station given to us by the USSR is only linked with the USSR satellite. Every country has different systems. At the moment we can only use the USSR satellite which is moving in the area of Afghanistan, and we cannot contact the satellites of the other countries of the world. [end recording]

KABUL REPORTS POISONING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN, WORKERS

LD101530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Today counterrevolutionary elements, continuing their inhuman, terrifying and destructive works, poisoned some of the pupils of Soraya Lycee and some officials and workers of the Higher Education Ministry press.

The poisoned patients were taken without delay to 'Aliabad, Ibnesina and Jamhuriat hospitals, which several of them left following treatment. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from these hospitals and their information offices that this morning debased elements and domestic reaction entered the garden of Soraya Lycee and poisoned the air, as a result of which 38 pupils were poisoned and were later taken by government ambulances to 'Aliabad and Ibnesina hospitals.

Similarly the air outside the Higher Education Ministry press was also poisoned this afternoon, as a result of which more than 30 men and women, officials and workers, were poisoned and sent to Jamhuriat and 'Aliabad hospitals.

A spokesman for these hospitals said that the physical condition of the poisoned people is satisfactory and their lives are not in danger. The poisoned people are gradually leaving the hospitals following treatment.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Kabul Sealed Off

WA102023 London REUTER in English 1935 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, June 10, REUTER--Kabul is surrounded by Soviet troops and virtually sealed off from the rest of Afghanistan, according to reports reaching Pakistan today from diplomats in the Afghan capital. But the reason, diplomats say, is rising anti-Soviet feeling in the city itself rather than guerrilla threats from the neighboring mountains.

An estimated 40,000 soldiers are now on the outskirts of Kabul, and large numbers of Soviet tanks and armored vehicles stand guard in the city streets during the hours of darkness each night, the diplomats reported. Insurgents opposed to the Soviet-backed Afghan Government have stepped up their attacks in provinces near Kabul, but diplomats there dismissed as fantasy suggestions by Western sources in New Delhi that the rebels were preparing to attack Kabul itself.

The reason for the Soviet ring around Kabul, the diplomats reported, is heightened opposition to the government in the capital as a result of violent student-led protests during the past month. A former senior official in the Afghan Foreign Ministry who reached Pakistan this week described the Kabul riots as "a national uprising" against the government of President Babrak Karmal. Even supporters of President Karmal's two Marxist predecessors have joined the opposition, said the former official, who asked not to be identified.

He said several hundred people died in the student-led demonstrations which began in April, most of them killed by an armed militia of about 1,000 Soviet-trained youths on whom the government relies to keep order in the capital.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported from Kabul last week that a mass meeting of Afghan students had endorsed a statement denying that anyone was killed in student unrest. But the former Foreign Ministry official said that the first student shot dead in the demonstrations was a girl named Naid, a former supporter of the Marxist government, now regarded as a martyr.

During the demonstrations, the former official said, wounded protesters were refused admittance to local hospitals and left to die in the streets. When opposition groups set up a clandestine hospital, police raided it and took away the injured, who have not been seen again, he said.

"A national uprising has begun in Kabul," the former official said. "People there believe they have only one answer: fight or be destroyed. Everyone in Kabul is now against the Russians. Babrak Karmal has discovered that he cannot control the students. The one class he thought he could rely on, the intellectuals, have left him and oppose his regime."

Sources Cited on Kabul Situation

BK110951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 June (AFP)--The Afghan capital is now safe from any major rebel attack and life was normal in the city today, travelers arriving here from Kabul said. There are, however, conflicting reports on the fighting going on in the outskirts of the city.

A West German radio correspondent who arrived here today confirmed that he saw "lots of Russian tanks and troops" near Paghman, about 20 km northwest of Kabul, but no fighting. "Lots of firing is going on around the city, but most of it is from the training exercises being carried out by the Afghan troops," the correspondent said.

He said he saw two batteries of Afghan troops engaged in training with 15 artillery guns near the airport. "I investigated a lot, moved around and talked with many people.... There is fear in the city, but certainly there is no threat of a major rebel attack," he said.

He, however, said that the Soviets had put road blocks on all approach roads to Kabul. "The blocks have been put at a distance of 20 km from the city.... I was stopped by the Russians and was told that I could not go further.... They only allow a convoy to go that far after checking that there were no rebels," he said.

He said that no single vehicle is allowed on the roads outskirts of the city [as received]. He said he saw Soviet gunships and transport helicopters flying south and southeast of Kabul, but could not say where they were going.

He confirmed that the Soviet transport planes were landing and taking off from Kabul airport frequently. "I saw huge wheels of trucks being unloaded from a plane.... I also saw wooden crates".

An Indian lady doctor who works in a Kabul hospital confirmed that she had seen school-children admitted in the hospital for suspected poisioning. "I saw them vomiting... Since I was not on duty I did not check details.... I was told that they had been poisoned."

Radio Kabul announced on Monday that 40 students were admitted to the hospital after being poisioned by "bandits and American agents."

The lady doctor, who asked not to be named, said the Kabul radio had announced Monday that a week-long artillery practice would start fromthe following day (Tuesday). She said that the hospital staff had heard "loud sounds of blasts and automatic gun fire" yesterday, but could not say from which direction it came.

A British businessman said that life in the city was normal. "The bazara (market) is open.... I moved around the city.... There was no trouble, except that people are very afraid and expecting something big to happen."

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources quoting reports received from the Afghan capital said the Soviets were not taking any chance. The sources confirmed that "large numbers of Soviet and Afghan Government troops, tanks and armoured personnel carriers" are still guarding the city from all sides.

Earlier reports had said that an unspecified number of rebels aided by Afghan Army deserters were entrenched in the 50 km stretch of Paghman-Carikar mountain range, near Kabul. The Afghan Government troops and Soviet forces had launched a massive combing operation of the area, the reports had said.

## Details of Kabul Fighting Given

BK101201 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 June (AFP)--The rebels, fighting for the control of the Afghan capital at Kabul's doorstep are not ordinary "mojahedin" or Moslem warriors, but majority of them are regular Afghan troops who defected and joined hands with the rebels during the last five months of Soviet occupation, a diplomatic report just received from Kabul said. Observers said that this explains the complex question, why such an "impractical" offensive for the control of the Afghan capital was launched Wednesday by the rebels, with heavy odds against them.

The offensive, the first of its kind since the Soviets moved their troops to Afghanistan on December 27 last year, is being led by an Afghan infantry battalion which defected sometime later last month from Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul, where it was stationed. The report, however, does not give the number of the rebel forces believed to be entrenched in the 50 km (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, about 20 kms (12 miles) north-west of Kabul, but says that the figure of 20,000 rebels was a "gross exaggeration".

Afghan travellers who arrived here last week and broke the news of a major battle shaping up in the mountains near Kabul, had put the strength of the rebels at 20,000.

When the report of the planned rebel offensive was received here, diplomatic circles in New Delhi had expressed strong reservations about its authenticity. Military experts had said even if the rebels were numerically stronger and determined, they did not stand an "iota of a chance" against the better equipped Russian forces.

But the diplomatic report now gives enough details which justify reports of the rebel offensive. The report said that the rebels banked on five favourable factors: spontaneous support and reciprocation from the Kabul residents, 95 percent of whom are anti-Russian; increased fighting between the two factions of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party, which has lately manifested itself open clashes and killings; reports that differences between President Babrak Karmal and his deputy Mr Asadollah Sarwari were surfacing and coming into the open; giving a jolt to the Russian occupation force, in the heart of their stronghold--Kabul; and, luck favouring, the rebels would create a situation in Kabul which way give way to a massive anti-Soviet protest, which the Russian troops and Afghan Government forces may find extremely difficult, if not impossible, to suppress by force alone. All these factors led the rebels to plan the offensive.

The report also gives a detailed account of what actually happened since the rebels started their offensive. The Paghaman-Carikar mountain range is an excellent strategic point to carry out an offensive on Kabul. In the narrow, rocky gorges, it is difficult for the Soviet gunships and planes to operate and the rebels had an upper hand for any assault.

The rebels, in groups, have been coming to the Paghman-Carikar mountain range for the last one month. On Wednesday [4 June] a group of rebels came on the Salang national highway and ambushed a Soviet military convoy. This led to a combing operation and the Soviets discovered the massive rebel buildups on the mountain range. Operations against the rebels started the next day, after the Soviets were convinced of the rebel strength.

Meanwhile the rebels carried out four attacks on Afghan Army posts at Kabul's northwestern, western and southwestern fronts. The rebels each time fled into the hills before the Soviet reinforcements arrived.

On Thursday, Soviets used MiG fighters and gunships and bombarded the entire Paghman-Carikar mountain range, killing an unspecified number of rebels and villagers, the reports said. But the rebel strategy of hit-and-run continued. Alarmed by the fast detoriating situation, the Soviets built up a massive cordon with four divisions of soldiers and 3,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers to protect Kabul from northwest. Additional Soviet troops were airlifted and immediately dispatched to the affected areas.

On Sunday-Monday the army deserters launched attacks on the Soviet cordon line and an unspecified number of them managed to sneak into the city. The report speaks of unconfirmed clashes between the deserters and Afghan Government troops inside Kabul city.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government troops started a house-to-house search to fish out the deserters and mountain rebels, the report said. Though Kabul continues to be under the complete control of the Soviet and Afghan Government forces, the report does not rule out the possibility of serious fighting breaking into the capital climaxing the Afghan crisis.

## Kabul Resistance Leader Interviewed

OW110046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 10 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, June 10 (AFP)--Resistance to the Soviet Union has stiffened in Kabul since the Red Army first opened fire on college and high school students in April, a former high Afghan official and a current leader of the resistance said today. As the former official sees it, the Soviet reinforcements arriving in Kabul recently are intended less to crush the rebellion in the provinces that to maintain the Russian army's control of the capital. There were around 40,000 Soviet troops completely encircling Kabul May 20, he said, and now there could be 50,000.

"The fact that 12-year-old girls were attacked in the street stunned the Kabuli, who until then had been so patient and peaceful. Now, 99 percent of the Afghans are determined to fight to make the Russians leave. The spirit of vengeance is immense," according to the man, who asked not to be identified. Aged about 50, he has commanded a network of 1,000 members for 15 months, during which around 150 Russian soldiers and militant Afghan communists have been killed or wounded.

Identified by police 15 days ago, the resistance leader is alive today only because a member of his network within the security services warned him that he was about to be arrested. He fled to Pakistan where he arrived five days ago. Because of the organization's division into cells, it has not been dismanteled and is still functioning in Kabul, he said.

"The outside world does not know what is going on in Kabul," he said. Last February 24, during a protest in the bazar, the number of people killed was "not 600 but 1,000 at least," he stated. "The dropping of grenades from helicopters on a student demonstration in May prevented anyone from helping the wounded. The hospitals had orders not to admit any wounded 'counterrevolutionaries'.

"One wounded student was removed from the hands of a surgeon on the operating table. Five thousand students were arrested. Some of them were released, but dozens of young girls have not been returned to their families, who know nothing of their fate. The families have passed the point of fear and many Afghans are behaving suicidally. They cannot be arrested any more."

The resistance leader continued: "The first young girl killed in Kabul in April was named Naid. She has become a legend in Kabul although in the beginning she was sympathetic to the revolution. Another, Waiji Ha, wounded by a bullet in her chest, refused to be carried to the hospital and wrote 'long live freedom' in her own blood on the wall before dying. I was there. I saw it.

"During the demonstrations in April and May, I went into the streets disguised along with members of my organization. [Words indistinct] things as that the Khalq party militia prevented any aid from reaching the wounded around them. One man suffered in the [word indistinct] from 11 in the morning until 5 in the evening. His brother was killed. [Words indistinct] street one day we counted 11 casualties whom not one could approach.

"When I left Kabul [word indistinct] students were still demonstrating there among other [word indistinct] groups. [Sentence indistinct] The Russians stay in their tanks [words indistinct]." [Passage indistinct].

Kabul Policeman Kills Russians

BK091127 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 9 (AFP)--An Afghan police officer shot dead four unarmed Russian soldiers in Kabul and then killed himself, PTI news agency, quoting authoritative sources today said. The shooting took place on May 29 after the Afghan police officer had arrested six girl students in connection with demonstrations held in the city earlier.

When the girls were being taken for interrogation, four Russians demanded they take over, PTI said. On the Afghan showing reluctance to comply, the Russians asked him to get in touch with his superiors in the Interior (Home) Ministry.

To his bewilderment, the Afghan officer found out that his superiors pleaded helplessness, because Russians were involved. "The Afghan then solved the problem in his own way, shooting the four Russians and then committing suicide", PTI said.

Qandahar Strike Reportedly Successful

OW102025 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 10 (AFP)--Shops and bazaars closed in Qandahar and a general strike by the business community has crippled commercial life in Afghanistan's second city since last Thursday, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) reported today. Quoting latest reports reaching here, the official Pakistani news agency said that the "complete strike" was being observed in Qandahar in protest against successive punitive actions by Soviet troops. People were openly defying the authority of the Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal and were fully backing the mojahedin freedom fighters, the agency said.

A large number of innocent people were killed during the past five days in operations carried out during the recent visit of Afghan Communications Minister Col Aslam Watanjar, who was specially flown in to flush out Muslim guerrillas from the outskirts of Qandahar, the agency said.

Soviet forces had completely sealed off the city, while Soviet and Afghan troops were patrolling in tanks and armoured cars on main streets, the agency added. House-to-house searches were being carried out to find counter revolutionaries and to recover arms and ammunition from people fighting communist forces, APP said adding that a number of people had fled the city.

The Qandahar-Herat highway was closed to traffic several times during the past week and Muslim freedom fighters attacked several convoys, the agency said. APP further said that a whole battalion of gendarmerie despatched to liquidate Muslim guerrillas at Qila Koh in Farah Province defected to Moslem mojahedin recently along with their arms and ammunition.

Call for Strike in Kabul

WA102340 London REUTER in English 2311 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, REUTER--Clandestine "night letters" are being distributed in Kabul calling for a general strike against the Soviet-backed government, according to a Moscow television report from Kabul broadcast tonight. The report, apparently filmed over the weekend, blamed "provocateurs" and "agents" from Pakistan who had entered the capital to stir up trouble.

It said anti-government radio stations broadcasting from Pakistan had been calling for a general strike by students, workers and shopkeepers as a prelude to an armed uprising. A senior Afghan police official said all necessary measures had been taken to forestall the disturbances.

The report was the most frank reference yet in the Soviet media to trouble in the capital, which according to reports reaching India and Pakistan is tense and surrounded by Soviet troops. The latest disturbances have only been hinted at in the official press.

Rebel Victories Cited

OW101838 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 10 (AFP)--Muslim guerrillas broke into Kapisa jail in Parvan Province, Afghanistan, killed the superintendent and several guards and freed all the prisoners there, rebel sources said here today. The Hezbe-e Eslami alliance said that several soldiers guarding the prison when the guerrillas attacked last week surrendered and handed over their weapons which included 14 machineguns and eight cases of ammunition.

Meanwhile travellers arriving in this border town from Afghanistan today said heavy fighting between Muslim rebels and Soviet troops was continuing around Jalalabad city near the Pakistan border. Eyewitnesses said guerrillas had destroyed four tanks of a new type with which the Soviet troops were equipped, and ten army trucks in Bosaraka, two miles (three kilometres) from Jalalabad on Sunday. They said rebels surrounded the city, while rebel sources tonight said the city had been "under siege" since last night.

The Hezbe-e Eslami said its commandos cut Kabul, the Afghan capital, off from Paktia Province last Wednesday and had killed several communist travellers aboard buses on the main highway. Soviet troops had retaliated the same day, launching a massive attack on the Muslim stronghold in Charasiab Valley 12 miles (19 kilometres) from Kabul, killing several guerrillas, the sources said. Before retreating guerrillas killed Parcham party members in the local government offices, including Mohammad Siddique, a senior Finance Ministry official. They also reported heavy fighting in Ghorband [as received] Province, which includes "capturing three Russian soldiers alive."

KARMAL RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM SFRY'S MIJATOVIC

ID102304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In reply to the congratulatory telegram from Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the appointment of Cvijetin Mijatovic as president of the Presidency of the SFRY, Babrak Karmal has received a thank you message from Mijatovic.

## IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NEW DELHI

### Talks Begin 9 June

BK100408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran have expressed their desire to further expand trade and economic relations between the two countries. This was the outcome of the first day's high-level talks between the delegations of the two countries held in New Delhi yesterday. The Indian side at the talks was led by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and the Iranian delegation was headed by Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr.

After preliminary discussions, the two sides set up five working groups. These will deal with cooperation between the two countries in the fields of commerce, industry, mines, transport, agriculture and planning. The groups will submit their recommendations to the preliminary session and the talks are likely to continue till tomorrow.

### Industrialization Aid Offered

BK110503 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] India has offered to help Iran in building industrial infrastructure. The offer was made by Industry Minister Dr Charanjit Chanana at a meeting with visiting Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in New Delhi. The two leaders also discussed measures to strengthen bilateral, economic and industrial cooperation.

Reza Sadr later called on the external affairs minister and apprised him of the situation in the region. He will call on the prime minister today.

### Talks Continue

OW101959 Hong Kong AFP in English 1934 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 10 (AFP)--An Iranian trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr today met with representatives of the Indian engineering industry to explore the possibilities of buying goods and services from India.

The meeting, (?which was attended) by about 100 representatives of the Indian engineering industry, was told that the delegation was looking for new sources for components and raw materials in view of the Western-imposed economic sanctions against Iran.

Praviz Dehghan, member of Iran's national industries council, said his country would welcome Indian machinery, technical know-how and semi-manufactured items and the delegation was trying to identify areas from where supplies could be safely depended on.

Fallah Tafti, Iran's director general of trade with the Group of 77 countries, said there was tremendous scope for Indian entrepreneurs to meet the requirements of local industries. For instance, he said Iran annually manufactured 800,000 refrigerators but only 200,000 compressors and there was scope for filling the gap. Similar opportunities existed in other sectors.

The 17-member Iranian delegation consists of seven deputy ministers and is the first and largest to visit any country since the shah was deposed. The first plenary meeting was held yesterday, when the delegation met Indian Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee. The final meeting is to be held June 11.

GANDHI TALKS TO NEWSMEN ON AFGHAN, ASSAM SITUATION

BK091128 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the press in India has a special role to play and people belonging to this field should assess the situation correctly and present the developments objectively. Mrs Gandhi was addressing members of the all India newspaper editors conference who called on her at her residence in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi urged the editors not to project their personal views in the coverage of hard news. She pointed out that on several occasions it has been noticed that the coverage of a particular event has aggravated the situation instead of helping in finding a solution to the problem.

Referring to the Afghan issue the prime minister said that efforts are being made at various levels in different countries to find a solution. Mrs Gandhi said India is making efforts to find an acceptable and amicable solution. She said India's participation in the negotiations has averted a direct collision between the power blocs.

About the Assam situation Mrs Gandhi said that the government will continue its efforts to find an amicable and peaceful solution. She said she has recently received a letter from Lok Dal President Charan Singh suggesting that his party would like to have a separate meeting with her on the Assam problem. Mrs Gandhi said it was her idea first to meet each party spearately but it was suggested by the opposition that there should be a joint meeting. She said she has no objection in meeting the opposition collectively or individually.

INDIA TO SEEK SOFT LOANS FOR CRUDE IMPORTS

BK100926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] India is pursuading the oil producing and exporting countries to grant soft loans for the import of crude. Replying to questions in the Lok Sabha today, Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patil said this is being done in the face of heavy import bills due to the large-scale import of petroleum products.

In reply to the main question, Patil said as a result of the blockade of crude adopted by the Assam agitators, about 19 lakh tons of crude has been lost during 5 months, since January this year, in the four refineries in the northeastern region. In terms of finished products the loss was 16 lakh tons.

NEWS AGENCIES RECEIVE INVITATIONS FROM PRC TO VISIT

BK100346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Jun (AFP)--The Chinese Government has extended an invitation to India's two premier English language news agencies--PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) and UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI)--to send their representatives on a visit to Beijing.

Disclosing this in Parliament today, Information Minister Vasant Sathe said the government had no objection in principle to the agencies accepting the invitation. Asked by deputies whether the Chinese invitation was for exploring possibilities of establishing media exchanges between the two countries, Mr Sathe said no specific suggestion had been made about the subjects to be discussed.

HAQ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

BK101615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The first session of the proposed 200-member federal council will be held in Islamabad next month after the presentation of the budget. This was stated by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at a press conference in Multan this afternoon. He said the federal cabinet will be expanded before or after the budget is presented. The governors' conference will be held on Sunday to review the problems facing the country.

About elections, he said there should not be any doubt about elections being held on the basis of adult franchise. On the subject of qualifications of candidates, he said it has to be decided whether it is right that only rich persons should have the right to come to power through spending huge sums of money, when there are true and patriotic Muslims present in the country. He added that the council of Islamic ideology is being asked to give its recommendations on the election system.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the government is trying to remove all such clauses, which are repugnant to Islam, from the 1973 constitution so that it can be moulded to be purely Islamic in nature.

Answering a question, the president said the government is determined to collect zakat [Islamic charity tax] and usher [Islamic agriculture tax] and effective steps will be taken in this connection after the enforcement of the zakat and usher ordinance. He warned the people against some elements who want to frustrate the establishment of complete Islamic system in the country. He said disciplined people always create unity among their ranks in wake of external dangers, but it is very regrettable that some elements, opposed to the Islamic ideology in Pakistan, are willing to accept foreign influence and ideology. He said the patriotic people of Pakistan will crush the designs of such people.

The president said that in wake of internal and external dangers, journalists have to accept a few restrictions on newspapers in the supreme national interest. Answering another question the president said newspapers have been allowed to import newsprint on 6-months quota basis. He said the government has adopted a soft policy in this connection and newsprint depots will be set up soon to cater to the needs of newspapers with small circulations. He added that that regional papers will also get their due share of advertisement.

Answering a question, he said special military courts will try cases related to serious irregularities.

Referring to the regional situation, the president said the government is fully aware of the situation and is taking every possible step to strengthen the country's defense capability. He said if 80 million people of Pakistan are united and ready for all types of sacrifice then Pakistan cannot get hurt. He said the armed forces will discharge its responsibilities toward the country. But no army can fully discharge its responsibility unless it has the support and cooperation of the people, he added.

Referring to the Islamic foreign ministers conferences in Islamabad, he said the unanimity of Muslim world visible at these conferences has projected the Organization of the Islamic Conference as a force to be reckoned with. He said that what is especially significant is that this unanimity of view is visible amidst the pulls and strains of world countries. He said it is the blessing of God Almighty that Muslim nations are getting closer and closer to each other with each passing day.

This success is attributed to all Muslim nations, especially the people of Pakistan. Pakistan's newspapers and mass media have also played a significant role in the (?success) of these conferences. These conferences not only criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--the U.S. action in Iran was also criticized. The resolutions adopted at these conferences had an impact on the whole world. The fact that these conferences especially considered the Afghan issue proves that the entire Muslim world supports the 15 million people of Afghanistan.

The president said Pakistan is morally bound to provide traditional hospitality to over 800,000 Afghan refugees. He said that in spite of the fact that the influx of refugees is affecting Pakistan's economy, it is our religious obligation as Muslims to help the Afghan refugees.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that Pakistan wants to maintain friendly relations with all countries of the world, particularly its neighbors. We have no enmity with any country. Pakistan wants to remain equidistant with the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States.

Referring to Pakistan's friendly relations with China, the president said China has sided with Pakistan on every testing occasion and this our great neighbor has helped and is helping us at every critical juncture.

He said Pakistan's relations with the Islamic countries have been further strengthened.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan wants friendly relations with India based on equality and mutual respect. He said it is in the interest of both countries to improve their relations.

Answering a question, the president said a solution to issues like Kashmir and Palestine and the Afghan crisis, as well as other problems facing the Muslim world, lay in complete unity of Muslim nations and a united approach.

Answering another question, the president said that as an independent and sovereign nation Pakistan has a right to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and no power can prevent us from doing so.

He said the foreign policy of the present government has enhanced the country's prestige abroad because Pakistan has never succumbed to external threats to barter away principles for monetary considerations.

SHAHI VISITING WEST EUROPE TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

Bonn Visit 10 June

BK101521 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is to arrive in Bonn today [from Bucharest]. A foreign Office spokesman in Bonn has said that he will exchange views with the FRG foreign ministers on matters including the decisions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference for a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis.

Talks Held With Genscher

For reportage on Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, including his talks on the Afghanistan situation with Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

To Visit London 16 June

BK110117 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, currently visiting several European countries, is to visit London on Monday [16 June] where he will stay for 2 days. A Pakistan Embassy source in London told the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that Agha Shahi will call on British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington with whom he will hold detailed talks on several issues particularly on Afghanistan. Agha Shahi has met with Romanian President Ceausescu in Bucharest. Yesterday he was due to meet the FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

BANGLADESH, ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTERS STOP OVER IN KARACHI

BK110824 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq, after a night's stay, left Karachi for Vienna this morning. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe Simon Muzenda also made a brief stopover in Karachi while returning home from Beijing.

KARACHI COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN CRISIS

BK100820 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] "The first session of the standing committee of the Islamic conference on Afghanistan has concluded in Tehran. The committee is expected to meet again in 2 weeks. During the meeting which concluded on Friday, a unanimous decision was taken on the mode of establishing contact between the Soviet Union, the Kabul government and representatives of the Afghan mojahedin. The meeting also authorized Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, to learn the views of the parties concerned. This special committee on Afghanistan was set up during the 11th session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad last month. The members of the three-member committee include the Islamic Conference secretary general and the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran."

Bangladesh had called for an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference to discuss the Afghan situation at a time when the world was puzzled over the sudden Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, unanimously decided not to accord recognition to the illegal regime of Afghanistan and demanded withdrawal of Soviet troops. "But it is regrettable to note that despite united pressure from the Islamic world and the world public opinion, the situation has not appreciably improved. On the contrary, the situation is deteriorating day by day, and more and more people are forced to leave their country. At present, more than 700,000 Afghan refugees have taken shelter in Pakistan alone. This has created inhuman miseries for the refugees and also a big burden on the shaky economy of Pakistan.

"Pakistan has offered shelter to her helpless Afghan brothers on the grounds of universal Islamic brotherhood and humanitarian demands. Pakistan has no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of Afghanistan or any other country. Pakistan repeatedly made it clear that it desires an honorable solution to the Afghan problem and the return of the refugees to Afghanistan where they may live in dignity and develop their ideal. Other Islamic countries also desire this. They also have expressed their desire at the Islamic conference that peace should prevail in Afghanistan and that the people there should live their life according to their wishes and ideals. This will not only help restore peace in this area, but will also contribute to world peace."

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH DEPARTS FOR NORWAY, SWEDEN

LD110613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that this morning Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left for Oslo heading a sizable delegation. He will stay in Oslo for 2 days and then 1 day in Stockholm, following an invitation by Olof Palme. Converning this trip the spokesman said: The objective of this trip is to introduce the Islamic Revolution and Iran's international policies.

BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES 8 JUNE FOR FRANCE, SWITZERLAND

LD101504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, who has been appointed by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to solve the differences between the governments of Iran and France regarding the Eurodif nuclear project, left for France on Sunday morning heading a delegation of high-ranking Iranian authorities. The governor of the Central Bank of Iran will participate in the annual meeting of the International Bank of Resettlement to be held in Basle, Switzerland.

IRAQI SOLDIERS KILLED BY IRAQI ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

JN101645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has said that 25 soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'th Army forces were killed or injured when two vehicles hit a mine on the Iranian-Iraqi border. An Iraqi Islamic movement spokesman, in a telephone call to a PARS NEWS AGENCY corresponient, claimed the movement was responsible for the incident. The Islamic movement in Iraq began its struggle some time ago against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

TEHRAN CITES BA'THIST LINKS WITH U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY

LD102100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Please pay attention to tonight's commentary on the secret relations between the Ba'th government in Iraq and the Republican Party in America:

Today two separate reports were communicated from Paris, neither of which had, apparently, any great significance. One report concerned the arrival of Iraq's foreign minister in Paris and his discussions with his French opposite number; and the other report was about the secret arrival of Richard Nixon in Paris the night before last. He was recognized by some curious reporters. The result of putting these two reports together is that it confirms the daily endeavors of the Ba'th Government of Iraq to get closer to America and, especially. to the leaders of the Republican Party in that country. What remained so far in the realm of guesswork is now being proved and it reveals the behind-the-scenes activities of the Iraqi Government. The meeting between Iraq's foreign minister and Nixon in Paris is evidence of these activities.

In order to better understand the issue, we should bear in mind that despite all the assistance which Carter's government has rendered in order to protect the government of Saddam Husayn and prevent it from being overthrown at the hands of the Iraqi revolutionaries, nevertheless, he has not submitted views to Saddam Husayn's concerning an aggressive attack against against Iran. In accordance with the traditional policies of the American Democratic Party, which is mainly defensive, Carter has preferred to prevent by any possible means the spreading of Iran's Islamic Revolution in neighboring countries. Even if there are to be any aggressive acts against Iran, this aggression would take the form of economic embargo, sporadic attacks in the form of inflaming areas such as Kordestan, domestic acts of sabotage, the strengthening of counterrevolutionaries or attacks such as the famous invasion of the Tabas desert by helicopters. Of course, this policy cannot be favored by the leaders of the Ba'th Government of Iraq, because they know full well that Carter's support for Iraq, no matter how comprehensive it is, will not be as firm as his support for the deposed shah. Consequently, Saddam Husayn's fear of meeting the same fate as that of the shah has forced him to turn toward America's Republican Party. If Ronald Reagan, that party's candidate for presidency, becomes America's president, he will definitely give a positive reply to Saddam Husayn's request and will carry out the traditional policy of the Republican Party, which has always been an aggressive policy, especially as the recent remarks by Kissinger as the Republic Party's ideologist and Nixon's constant efforts in bringing Ronald Reagan to power have created great hopes in the heart of Iraq's Ba'th Party. As America's Republican Party enjoys the complete support of America's oil companies, we see some signs of the attempts of the Ba'th Party to satisfy the demands of America's oil magnates, as demonstrated in the recent OPEC conference in Algeria. As you know, after the victory of Iran's Islamic Revolution, the American oil companies exerted great pressure on the Saudi Government to secretly increase its production and to gradually fill America's oil reserves. This pressure was increased especially after the holding of the American spies in Iran and the cutting off of the export of Iranian oil to America. The Saudi Government was forced to increase its production up to 14 million barrels a day, bringing America's oil deposits up to 5 billion barrels. As it was difficult for the companies to pay the high price for the secretly produced oil in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi family has always tried to keep the price of OPEC oil low so that the extra oil which the American add to their reserves will not be too expansive for them. We witnessed a sign of their self-sacrifice in the conference in Algeria as they in no way agreed to the increase in the price of oil.

Of course, Iraq was not idle either and it, too, secretly increased the production of its oil to 3.8 million barrels daily so that it is not left behind in its comrades and so that it will not allow Iran to use the oil weapon to deliver a blow against America. With Saudi Arabia, Iraq also opposed the increase in the price of oil and the recent OPEC conference. As the Iraqi Government has rendered such valuable assistance during the past 8 months to American oil companies it, of course, deserves to be compensated, and the chosen candidate of the Republican Party will no doubt compensate it in a most favorable way. We see that Iraq's foreign minister and Nixon meet secretly in Paris and make the necessary arrangements so that the astronomical expense of American elections is paid for by the oppressed nation of Iraq. In return, if Ronald Reagan becomes president he will forever dispel Iraq's worries concerning the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The Iraqi Government's departure from its usual attitude in OPEC conferences, which was always extremist and which proposed the highest prices, shows its collusion with American oil companies. It is indeed surprising that the greatest enemy of American imperialism has now become concerned about the plight of American oil magnates.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN ATTACKS ZIAUL HAQ REGIME

LD101550 Kuwait KUNA in English 1112 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 10 (KUNA)--The president of the Pakistani Bar Association has called on President Gen Ziaul Haq to step down immediately and set the "oppressed" people of Pakistan free to determine their future and establish an Islamic order in their country.

"The military junta led by Gen Ziaul Haq has miserably failed in fulfilling promises made to the poor people of Pakistan concerning general elections and the establishment of Islamic order," he said.

Talking to KUNA here on his arrival from Pakistan on a week-long visit to Iran, Muhammad Ismail Chaudry said Gen Ziaul Haq, instead of fulfilling his promises and having the slightest regard for the wish of the people for democracy had even abrogated the fundamental rights, curtailed the civil liberties, banned all political activity and imposed strict censorship on the press all over the country.

Chaudry held a 'lengthy and fruitful meeting' with Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and is due to call on Imam Khomeyni on Wednesday.

He accused Ziaul Haq of 'waging war against God and his prophet on earth' and predicted his downfall soon because, he added, he was fully exposed in the eyes of the people of Pakistan.

Chaudry said the bar association of Pakistan had vowed to continue its struggle to overthrow the military ruler of Pakistan and added 'the fundamental rights having been granted by God cannot be abrogated by any dictator or oppressor.'

He said Ziaul Haq had been suppressing the Moslems of Pakistan for the past three years to serve the interests of his "masters in Washington. He exploited the name of Islam more than any one else in the history of Islam", he added.

Chaudry further said the bar association of Pakistan had called on the judiciary in Pakistan to maintain its freedom and work in accordance with the principles of Islam without any fear or concern for the "illegal martial law authorities in Pakistan."

Alcoholic drinks were banned in Pakistan but Pakistani diplomats in Western countries were allowed to throw big parties and serve alcohol freely. This proves the "hypocritical approach of the military junta in Pakistan which usurped the power in the name of Islam and restoration of human rights," he added.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GOVERNORS GENERAL ON INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD101306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This morning the country's governors general, accompanied by the Interior Ministry supervisor and a ministry under secretary, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We now draw your attention to the details of the imam's remarks during the meeting. [begin Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I was never worried throughout the period of struggle, even before 5 June 1963 [words indistinct], for I could see that we were facing a tyrannical and oppressive organization as well as foreigners and that we were dutybound to endeavor [words indistinct]. If we failed it was of no importance to us, for we had done our duty and we were no longer responsible before God. [passage indistinct] When someone is doing his duty he is not concerned whether he is winning or losing. If we win we are happy, and even if we lost [words indistinct] (?we have done our duty). (?Throughout this period) I was not worried [words indistinct]. But I am worried now. Having decided to achieve an Islamic republic--much of which, praise be to God, has been achieved--my worry, nevertheless, concerns what is within it itself. This is for two reasons; one minor and the other major. (?The minor reason concerns the plots by the opposition, which, in my view, are not important). What is important is the lack of harmony existing in the Islamic provinces. This is an Islamic realm, and [words indistinct] wherever you go you see that there are disagreements. Everyone calls for accord, but they themselves do not agree among themselves. This causes me concern. [Words indistinct] if a shaky state within the country continues for a period [words indistinct]. There is no need for harm to be inflicted from outside, for we go for each other's throats and destroy ourselves.

What is cause for concern is that we cannot point to this one or that and say this one is a saboteur or that one is a saboteur. There are individuals whom we cannot describe as saboteurs or wrongdoers. We cannot fight against our governors general, ministers, or others for they are on our side. In the past we were engaged in a struggle [words indistinct]. Now, however, we no longer have any cause to fight one another. We should all come together and improve the country, which is so chaotic and which is subjected to an onslaught from all directions. Unfortunately, however, one observes that there is disagreement wherever one goes--disagreement between a governor general and others, disagreement between the gendarmerie and others. The same applies to the army and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--in short, everyone. All organizations are in disagreement with one another. It is possible that there are mistakes in many instances. But the biggest mistake is to fail to rectify the mistake. The point is that if we continue in this way we will not be able to correct the country's administrative organizations. Unless there is an operative system and harmony between various powers of state and others, this cannot be achieved. [passage indistinct] Whichever ministry you visit you will see individuals who do not agree with each other. This applies to all ministries--all organizations are in a state of chaos. Who should put this right? One should try to put things right where one is. For example, you, who work in the provincial cities or in the provinces, should try to put things right in the provinces that concern you, and not concern yourselves with what is wrong somewhere else. If you, as governors general, devote your attention to what is wrong in this or that ministry you will fail even to do your own job. (?The problems that may exist in various ministries should be sorted out and resolved by those in charge there). Let us cite an example of someone with certain problems in his own home who ignores what is happening but occupies himself with what is going on in his neighbors' homes. [Passage indistinct] when someone has disagreements in his own home he should endeavor to resolve these disagreements before going out to help rectify any problems that might exist elsewhere.

What is cause for concern is that the Islamic Republic might be defeated. In the past we confronted the satan [satanical regime] and if we were defeated (?it did not matter). There are many in the world still favoring such regimes.

But if the Islamic Republic, which we claim to be Islamic and in which Islamic precepts are being observed, were to be defeated by those who are on our side--if, let us say, the clergy across the country were to do something that, God forbid, would harm the Islamic Republic; if the courts throughout the country did something to harm the Islamic Republic; if something similar happens in the ministries or elsewhere--if such things were to happen then we would have harmed Islam with our own hands. What is cause for concern is that we might, by our own action, undermine Islam. So far we have been crying that we want an Islamic Republic. The foundations of the Islamic Republic have been achieved. If we fail to make its content also Islamic, or worse still undermine it forever, by one pulling in one direction and another pulling in another, or else one speaking one way and another contradicting him, it would create a chaotic country. Meanwhile everyone puts the blame on others. This is wrong, for we are all to blame. We are all responsible before God. All of us ought to be careful and all of us ought to will it, for we are all responsible before God for what we are doing. We cannot say the blame lies with others. This is not so, for all of us should confess we are not friends; we have not matured. It was the mass of the people who poured out and did the job. Now is your turn it is upon all of us to safeguard what they have gained. The masses cannot administer the country. The masses marched out and did all the work and entrusted affairs to you gentlemen, who are in charge of things. It should be safeguarded, for this is a divine trust. We should preserve it. [end recording]

AYATOLLAH ESHRAQI CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO BANI-SADR

LD101449 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jun 80 p 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Speech by Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi at Gathering of BAMDAD Staff; Ayatollah Eshraqi: 'It Is the Responsibility of All of Us To Support Bani-Sadr'"]

[Excerpts] In a speech on Friday afternoon at a gathering of members of the BAMDAD editorial board Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi emphasized the grave duties and responsibilities of news correspondents in the revolutionary state of the community. He also referred to state issues and stressed that "Dr Bani-Sadr is a worthy man and it is the responsibility of all of us to support him."

"This Mr Bani-Sadr is truly worthy of the people's approbation, and those who wish to crush him should know that it is the community that will crush them, and that their efforts will be of no avail.

"God is with Bani-Sadr; it is the hand of God which has been supporting him from the outset. Up to last year, perhaps 90 percent of the people had never heard the name Bani-Sadr, while today he is loved by 90 percent of the people and he is indeed a person worthy of love.

"It is the responsibility of us all to help him. I have heard that there are those, even in the Revolution Council, who oppose him. Rest assured that this opposition will come to nothing.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Visits Complaints Center

LD101748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning the president, Dr Bani-Sadr, visited the review department of the president's office situated in 15 Khordad Square, the former Arg Square.

During this visit, which lasted 4 and 1/4 hours, the president inspected the various parts of this center which investigates the complaints received from different parts of the country. During this visit, he personally studied more than 50 complaints sent to the centre.

According to the report, the complaints which are sent to this center are categorized, reviewed and sent to the relevant organization, department or ministry. During this visit the director of the center gave necessary explanation to the president concerning the different sections and also referred to the shortcomings. The president issued some orders for eliminating the shortcomings.

In the section dealing with industrial affairs, Mr Bani-Sadr inspected a four-cylinder car engine which has one-third of the weight of a peykan [Hillmann Hunter] engine, but which has five more horsepower and he praised its inventors.

Addresses Army Joint Staff

LD101930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces, at an invitation from the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today participated at a meeting of a large group of the personnel of the Army Joint Staff. He made a speech in which he explained the role of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with problems.

While expatriating on the role of morale in setting up a powerful army, the president said: If all problems in society were to be solved by tough methods and repression the existing army and armed forces would not be sufficient. Quoting a number of Islamic traditions Dr Bani-Sadr then referred to moral values and teachings left behind by the leader in the dawn of Islam, adding: The army set up by the prophet, which triumphed in every war, was a moral army. I hope that the presence of our armed forces in Kordestan will be of the same variety and that the officers, NCO's, troops, guards and Muslims peshmargas [Kurdish suicide militia] and all those who wish to work for man's moral aspirations will realize that the business of the military is an extremely onerous one. If that happens no despondency whatsoever will find its way into the morale of a military man. This is because he will be fighting for his aspirations. Under Islam you fight to bring about the precursors to man's development and this precious and momentous battle needs a moral dimension; and when you have found the moral dimension it is obvious that despondency is meaningless. The harder the task and the greater the excitement and effort the greater will be God's mercy whereby man's insight will be transformed.

Concluding his speech to senior officers and the employees of the Army Joint Staff the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces said: You have all experienced material hardships; a soldier's life is lived in hardship. Moral hardships constitute a harder test; and I hope that you will pass through these exercises with flying colors and will be hardened by moral hardships. It is then that we shall be able to set up a strong, Islamic Army. Being God's soldier means both honor and prestige, which no factor in this world can prevent from increasing. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq said: Death is not the end of life but rather a transition in life; and this is precisely the meaning of the Koranic verse "to God we belong and to Him we return." And those who belong to God enjoy a moral dimension. They return to God. That is, their development does not end. I wish you such a development.

## Interview With Lebanese AN-NAHAR

NC110745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr agrees with Imam Khomeyni's views that domestic disturbances have affected Iran's relations with the outside world, particularly the Arab world.

In an interview granted to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAWAR on the current conflict between the Republican Party and the austere men of religion over the formation of a new government, the Iranian president said that the Islamic Republican Party cannot be considered as a harmonious political group in view of the different trends and numerous currents within it. He added that the exploiting and domineering current was incapable of deciding the battle despite its numerous activities.

He said that the complex political situation in Iran cannot be summed up only in the conflict between these two trends but also in the dynamic and effective role of the young generation which could solve all these problems if we do not deviate from the sound course.

He also dealt with the Kurdish problem, noting that Kordestan will return to the fold of the homeland now that the problem relating to their national rights has been solved and after we have agreed to the principle that every region will resolve its own problems through a local autonomous administration.

Regarding the Iranian initiatives and steps in connection with the Arab situation, president Bani-Sadr told AN-NAHAR that the current situation in the political life in the country naturally reflects on Iran's foreign activity. Therefore, it cannot be said that we have a foreign policy which can be criticized. If we are to have a foreign policy on the Middle East, the Islamic world and other countries we must stabilize our domestic situation.

Bani-Sadr agreed with Imam Khomeyni that neither the United States nor Russia should be guarding Iran. He called for breaking the economic bridges with the United States so that the Iranian economy will be independent. He said: We are also fighting to expel the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. In brief, the two superpowers must be confronted simultaneously.

## REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

### Sanandaj Guards Blamed for Killings

GF101519 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1710 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] [TV correspondent] Dear viewers, we have just arrived at Sanandaj airport. As you are aware, the city of Sanandaj has recently experienced some serious clashes between illegally armed groups and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now, in order to bring you up to date and keep you abreast of recent events we will go to the city where we will be talking to various groups and individuals so the matter can be clarified for you. [Kurdish music is played while various scenes of Sanandaj are shown along the way from the airport to the downtown area]

[Question] Are you a high school student?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Then why are you not in school at this hour?

[Answer] Because of the situation and all the things that they did to the people of this city. They turned the entire city into dirt and rubbish through the use of mortars and artillery. How can I go to school and sit in the classroom when many of my friends and classmates are dead?

[Question] Yes, contrary to what you are saying--that the city has been turned into a pile of dirt and rubbish and by mortars and artillery--we have seen a city that is safe and in good condition. Where has this whole thing happened?

[Answer] No. You should see the lower side of the city. The streets of Sharifabad and Hajiabad. You have not seen that area, which has been hit by mortar shells. It has all been devastated by artillery and mortar shells. So when I go to my classroom and see that out of 50 persons only 10 or 15 are in class, why should I be going to school?

[Question] Yes. Do you actually know why this battle ever started in Sanandaj?

[Answer] It was imposed on Sanandaj. What I mean is that the government imposed this battle upon Sanandaj.

[Question] Apparently the army had been told by armed groups that it could enter the city. And this was supposed to have been the agreement. But apparently, they did not let the army enter the city. Was this so?

[Answer] It was actually imposed on the city of Sanandaj. Later, when your officers and soldiers came here they themselves began to run away. They were all running away. They said they did not know that they were being brought here to fight against the people of Kordestan. Otherwise they would not have come. They said they thought they would be fighting against Iraqis. They did not know they were supposed to fight against us. And they wondered why they had not been taken to the Iraqi border by air force planes.

[Question] No. My question was something else. I said the armed groups and the army had agreed that the armed groups and the revolution guards should leave the city and the army should assume control of the city. Why did the armed groups enter the city of Sanandaj immediately after the revolution guards left?

[Answer] Oh, no. The revolution guards never left the city.

[Question] The revolution guards had left the city.

[Answer] No, they had not. They were in the army garrison and army club wearing army uniforms.

[Question] How do you know this?

[Answer] We knew. First of all, the army men do not kill citizens. They do not kill innocent people. The army does not kill people. It fights against armed groups. But the guardsmen were arresting innocent people, whether they were commandos or whatever. They were firing at innocent people with mortars, artillery and .50-caliber weapons. We witnessed the entire operation.

[Question] Well then, if you are saying that the army was only after the armed groups, I would like to know if it was true that the armed groups had committed some misdeeds? Is that why the army was firing at them?

[Answer] Well, the army follows the orders of its leaders and commanders. The soldiers had to follow orders to avoid being executed.

[Question] Do you think these armed groups with all these weapons at their disposal, and all of these commandos who receive salaries of 3,000-4,000 tumans...

[Answer] Do you mean the commandos?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] No. It is absolutely false. I know for certain that they do not receive any money from the people; not from the people. Perhaps they get it from some groups like Qasemlu. It is possible that they could have disarmed the barracks and other forces that you were sending to Baneh, Mahabad or Marivan.

[Question] You are saying that all of these weapons in the possession of these armed groups came from garrisons and barracks in Baneh, Mahabad and so forth. What I want to know is where weapons like the Kalashnikov--that are not normally used by the Iranian Army--came from.

[Answer] And my answer to that is, where does the army get all of these Phantom jets, helicopters, RPG-7's and tanks?

[Question] They have been purchased by the army.

[Answer] Well then, they get their weapons from some of the groups who have disarmed army columns or garrisons and exchange them for other weapons at the border.

[Question] Then they have connections outside the country?

[Answer] They exchange their weapons for some other types.

[Question] During the previous incidents in Paveh and other cities of Kordestan, the army collected most of the weapons. And there were very few weapons left at that time. But now we see that once again there are many weapons in the hands of Kurdish people. I mean actually in the hands of the commandos, not ordinary citizens. After all, they did not have that many weapons to exchange. Where do you think they have come from?

[Answer] They are all from some of the army columns that you send here. Every day you hear about them being disarmed and their weapons taken away.

[Question] One other point. We know that about 2 months before Nowruz [New Year] a communique was issued by the Kordestan branch of the Cherikha-Ye Feda'i regarding the fact that Komeleh had been buying weapons from Iraq. In fact, the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] also issued the same communique. In other words, they actually declared that Komeleh had been bringing weapons in from Iraq. As a matter of fact, Sheykh Jalal Hoseyni issued instructions that those weapons that had been seized at the border by the KDP should be released. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] I did not see that communique.

[Question] You did not see it. Thank you very much.

[Answer] You are welcome.

## Shahin Dezh Attacked

LD101248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that illegal armed groups attacked Shahin Dezh district at 0130 this morning with heavy arms and 120-mm and 81-mm mortars. In this attack relatively heavy losses were inflicted on residential buildings.

The political deputy of the governor general of West Azarbayjan reported this, saying: The targets of the armed assailants were sensitive centers, like the guards corps, revolution committee and the gas station in Shahin Dezh. Because of the security staff's alertness this attack was neutralized in time. He warned the assailants to avoid incitement and agitation in the region, otherwise the security forces will heavily crush any counterrevolutionary movement.

## Military Training in Ahvaz

GF101524 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The national mobilization center of the Ahvaz Corps of the Revolution Guards has issued an announcement regarding military training classes:

All brothers who are willing to receive military training and are over 15 years of age are asked to register for the military classes that begin every morning at 0800. Registration will be held at the mobilization center located at Mo'in Par. Military training will follow the registration. Registration will continue until closing time on 11 June 1980.

## Reconstruction Head Taken Hostage

GF101630 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tumajan pass on the road to Eqlid has been retaken peacefully by the Eqlid Corps of the Revolution Guards. The pass was occupied yesterday by a group of armed individuals. They have taken the supervisor of the northern Fars reconstruction crusade center hostage. The northern Fars reconstruction crusade has announced that the center will cease all activities until the supervisor has been released.

According to our reporter, a group of Eqlid citizens have held a protest march demanding that the supervisor be released and Eqlid election results be investigated.

## Shiraz Guards Seize Weapons

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] From the undercarriage of a trailer 123 side arms and weapons and large quantities of ammunition were discovered by members of the Shiraz Corps of Revolution Guards at the Shiraz-Esfahan traffic police post. According to our correspondent's dispatch from Shiraz the trailer in question had left Urumiyeh for Shiraz. The trailer driver was taken into custody by the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz.

## Mopping Up in Divan-Darreh Region

LD101736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY today the following announcement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. On 4 June 1980 the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps engaged in mopping-up operations in the Divan-Darreh region and Dabbagh village found the bodies of six counterrevolutionaries. One of the bodies belonged to 2d Lieutenant Ebrahim Bahrampur who had deserted the army. He was born in Divan-Darreh and carried birth certificate number 1358. He was transferred from 28th Army Division of Sanandaj to the 16th Army Division of Qazvin on 5 May 1980, but he fled and joined the counterrevolutionaries bringing shame upon his family and relatives.

## Salmas Fuel Depot Attacked

LD111036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in the provincial city of Salmas, at 2300 last night a group of armed assailants attacked the Salmas rail station, on the Iran-Europe route, with light and heavy arms and blew up the station's fuel oil depot with RPG-7 grenades. According to the report, the governor of Salmas and the personnel of the local gendarmerie garrison went to the scene as soon as they received the report and chased the assailants. Fire trucks from the local fire station, and from the municipality and the Salmas garrison went to the scene, but despite persistent efforts the fire was still burning at 1100 today and it is not possible to approach the depot. However, fire-fighting teams have prevented the fire from spreading. There are 95,000 liters of fuel oil stored at the depot and the flames can be seen from a distance of several kilometers.

## Abadan Refinery Workers Strike

GF101610 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] A number of contract barrel makers have left their jobs at the Abadan refinery and have asked for wage increases. A PARS correspondent contacted the director general of the Abadan refinery and asked him for his views on this matter. The director general said the oil company deals with contract workers according to labor regulations and their salary is designated in accordance with labor laws. Therefore, increasing the salaries of contract workers is not within the jurisdiction of the oil company. The company has no authority for making such an increase.

## NARCOTICS, CORRUPTION SQUAD FORMED IN SHIRAZ

GF101654 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In accordance with the orders of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khakhali, a narcotics and corruption squad has been formed at the corps of the revolution guards center in Shiraz. The squad's office is on Eslahnezhad street, and the telephone number is 39279. The squad has requested the people's cooperation.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL DOMESTIC ISSUES

26 May Commentaries

TA270930 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 May broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "The Violators of the Sanctity of Gatherings Are the Elements of the Counterrevolution" says: Recently an open letter by Messrs Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati, Omid-e Najafabadi, 'Ali Tehrani and Reza Esfahani, addressed to the Iranian nation, was published in the newspapers, which, due to the sensitivity of the present conditions and the importance of the subject, we see fit to bring to the attention of the dear compatriots. In this letter it is stated that no day passes without reports about the direct and indirect incitement of the people against their political opponents in various parts of the country by certain people who falsely call themselves the followers of the revolution and the imam. These incitements usually result in attacks on headquarters and gatherings and the injuring and killing of others by clubwielders and ruffians under the pretext of supporting the Islamic Republic order and the struggle against the so-called counterrevolution. Those people who engage in such acts are very much divorced from Islam and Islamic piety and any cooperation with them is a great sin.

The ENQUELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper writes on the same subject that anybody who in the name of Hezbollah [the party of God] attacks individuals and groups is the enemy of Islam, and he himself is a member of the devil's party, and knowingly or unknowingly is in the service of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution. "Yes, this is precisely the fact. Certain clubwielders and ruffians, who under the pretext of Hezbollah assail and attack political and nonpolitical groups and organizations, are in the service of the counterrevolution, and there is no doubt about this." It is now the duty of all the revolution's institutions, especially the revolution guards, to arrest these counterrevolution elements and hand them over to the revolutionary judicial authorities.

The second commentary is entitled: "Looking Forward to the Moscow Olympics." It says: As you are aware, our country's officials have requested a 48-hour deadline from the International Olympic Committee in order to make a final decision regarding Iran's participation in the Olympic Games. At the same time the chairman of the International Olympic Committee has declared that national Olympic committees which have not been able yet to announce their readiness to participate in the Moscow Olympics can henceforth also announce their decision. This announcement by the International Olympic Committee is an opportunity for certain countries, including our country, to reconsider their previous decision. Our revolutionary country, the Islamic Republic of Iran, was among the countries which had boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games.

This unexpected decision by our country's responsible officials aroused the dissatisfaction and protest of the true revolutionary forces and especially our homeland's athletic circles. Therefore, the true popular forces, the parties and organizations committed to the revolution, religious, political and national figures faithful to the principles of the Iranian revolution and especially our homeland's athletic circles have emphatically demanded a reconsideration of the decision of the Revolution Council. "Our homeland's people are right in not recognizing the Revolution Council's decision regarding the Olympic Games as a correct decision and have demanded its review, because that decision places our liberated and anti-imperialist country among the countries dependent on U.S. imperialism." Fortunately, the Revolution Council has decided to reconsider its decision regarding the Olympic Games, and our homeland's people rightly expect that such a decision will be made and announced. The Iranian people see no reason why Iranian sportsmen should not participate in the Moscow Olympic Games. They demand that our homeland's sportsmen actively take part in these games.

27 May Commentaries

TA311552 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 May broadcast two commentaries: The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Eradicate the Fifth Column From Our Homeland," says: More than a month has gone by since the world-devouring U.S. imperialist military aggression against Iran's territory. But talks and exchanges of views among Iranian political circles concerning this matter are still going on. The most worrying matter is the existence of a well-disciplined and organized network of agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism dispersed in the Iranian administration and army.

Carter has often repeated and is still repeating that "we have tried and will try to use any means for the release of the hostages." Jody Powell has said: "It is true that the fact of taking the hostages out of the embassy will complicate the matter, but this will not preclude future actions."

As we can see, U.S. imperialism is looking for an opportunity to repeat its military aggression against Iran. A U.S. senator has even officially confessed that a fifth column in Iran is ready to cooperate with any kind of a U.S. attack on the embassy. It was this same fifth column that aided the Americans in their military aggression against Iran. If it had succeeded, this fifth column was supposed to carry out a coup d'etat inside the country. The true forces of the revolution--different factions, groups and organizations united with the revolution--are justly worried by the details of the U.S. military aggression as well as by the action taken by this fifth column before and after the aggression. If the Iranian nation does not show revolutionary decisiveness in its struggle against this fifth column and remnants of the former regime and does not eradicate these elements, then the revolution will face a very big and serious danger.

The second commentary is entitled "The Principal Aggressor and the Biggest Arms' Dealer." It says: The United States is the principal force of aggression and the biggest arms supplier to reactionary regimes all over the world. In May 1977 Carter initiated a program of reducing the sale of arms to the unstable regions of the world. But, in practice, we see that this was only a lie. Washington pursues two goals by increasing its arms' sales: the renewal of the arms race in the countries who buy U.S. arms and the extraction of petrodollars from the countries bordering the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon pays special attention to the Near Eastern countries, especially to the Persian Gulf countries. Egypt and Israel have been transformed into the main military bases of U.S. imperialism in the Near East and receive huge amounts of arms from the United States. Begin and As-Sadat have officially allowed the United States to use their territory as a staging base for military actions against Iran. Sultan Qabus of Oman is competing with Egypt and Israel on this issue. Pakistan is receiving U.S. arms worth hundreds of millions of dollars. As we know, the United States and China use Pakistani territory for their struggle against the revolutionary regime of Afghanistan. It is also no longer a secret that Pakistan allowed the U.S. planes to use its airports for carrying out the attack against Iran.

"Along with the expansion of its military presence in this region, Washington is continuing its subversive actions with great (?uproar), especially in the Persian Gulf. A short time ago a large number of CIA personnel and disguised agents, who posed as businessmen and researchers, visited countries in the Persian Gulf. The principal bases for CIA activities in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabia are Oman and Saudi Arabia. According to witnesses, the CIA has installed new spy centers in Qatar, Bahrain, Abu Dabi and Pakistan as well. The principal goal of these CIA spy centers is to dispatch U.S. spies to our country, to prepare favorable grounds for aggressive U.S. military acts against the revolution and the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of Iran.

The plot that was recently discovered in our country, the goal of which was to overthrow our Islamic republican regime and (?impose a monarchial regime), proves this reality. General Oveysi was to lead this plot. It has become clear that the activity of this conspiratorial group headed by Oveysi was directed by the CIA, which, two months ago, called a secret meeting in Brussels, which was attended by the directors of counterrevolution and [word indistinct] headed by Ardeshir Zahedi."

The U.S. aggressive and anti-Iranian policy not only threatens Iran but is an indirect (?threat) to all the Persian Gulf countries. That is the reason why the hegemonist and aggressive policy of Carter encounters the strong resistance of all the progressive and democratic forces of the world.

31 May Commentaries

GF311916 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 and 1800 GMT on 31 May broadcast two commentaries. The first is entitled "Representatives of Socialist Parties in Our Country [word indistinct]." It says: A number of individuals have visited our country recently and conducted discussions with our country's officials regarding hostages. Apparently, they have come to our country to acquaint themselves with the conditions that have existed since the revolution. Actually, their main reason has been to try to find a way to release the American hostages. Now again, a group of similar representatives have come to our country supposedly to gain a closer familiarity with the Iranian revolution but actually to establish good relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the imperialist Government of the United States. The fact that representatives from various countries and organizations have come to our country to acquaint themselves with our revolution cannot cause any opposition.

Where were the representatives of Western European nations when the prisons of Mohammad Reza Shah were full of Iranians? Where were they when the SAVAK executioners--following the orders of the Americans--were torturing our sons and sentencing them to death or long prison terms without trials? None of these gentlemen, who all hold responsible positions in their countries, were concerned about human rights. Instead, they had the best and closest ties with the former regime.

The second commentary is entitled "Millions of Iranian Peasants Are Waiting for Land." It says: The agrarian reform project in our country is faced with certain opposition. The feudalists, landowners, counterrevolutionaries and imperialist lackeys on one side, and the so-called clergy on the other, are trying to prevent this project from being implemented. Today, we are faced with two distinct options in launching the agrarian reform project. The first option is supported by those who favor the land reform projects. Its adherents follow the imam's policy. The other one is supported by feudalists, Savakists and imperialist lackeys. Opponents of this project are making every effort to prevent its implementation. Some clergymen have been saying that it is against Islam. Professor Reza Esfahani recently explained the goals of this project and thus answered all those who are opposed to land reform. Opponents of the agrarian reform project have described it as being communist. However, they do not realize that this land reform project has been confirmed and supported by teachers at Qom seminary school such as Ayatollah Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshgini.

2 June Commentaries

TA031716 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 June broadcast two commentaries.

The first is an untitled commentary on the conference of investigation of the U.S. crimes held in Tehran. It says: The international conference to investigate U.S. crimes in Iran has started its work with the delivery of the imam's message. Representatives of political and social organizations in various nations are participating in this conference. During the first day the representatives were made familiar with a report prepared by the Iranian officials regarding U.S. crimes and interference in Iran. As the imam said in his message to the conference, how can the Iranian nation collect all the documents relating to the crimes committed by the United States during 50 years? The United States imposed its puppet regime after the coup against the legal government of Mossadeq. For 30 years there was a regime of pressure and corruption under the direct supervision of tens of thousands of U.S. military and civil advisers. For 30 years the United States plundered the Iranian nation's wealth.

The imam has justly declared that the government is able to show these representatives only a few documents that the United States did not have time to destroy and that were left in the alleged U.S. Embassy after the fall of the shah. Those documents that have been found prove the interference of the United States in Iran.

President Bani-Sadr, while addressing this conference, referred to the destructive policies of the United States regarding Iran. These policies have destroyed the Iranian economy. He then added that Iran has invited the representatives of public opinion to examine the results of a quarter of a century of U.S. domination in Iran--domination that still has not stopped. We have to hope that this conference while divulging the crimes and interference of U.S. imperialism during 3 decades in Iran will make the world discover the true face of U.S. imperialism, this main enemy of Iran and all the dependent countries. All the true forces of the revolution have to be mobilized for confronting the plots of U.S. imperialism.

The second commentary is entitled "U.S. Plots Threaten Security in Our Region." It says: In order to dupe public opinion, U.S. officials have resorted to steps like complaining to the World Court or sending so-called socialists from Western European countries to Iran. But they have not stopped hatching plots against Iran and its revolution. The Pentagon officials are planning to send a unit of the quick strike force to their Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean. Observers consider this a step for renewing pressure and even aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After the abortive U.S. aggression against Iran, Carter has ordered the CIA and the Pentagon to take the necessary measures for the renewal of such actions under the pretense of releasing the U.S. hostages. On the other hand, the Carter administration is continuing to pressure its Western allies and Japan to exert economic sanctions against Iran. The managers of the World Court in The Hague, without paying heed to the legal demands of the Iranian nation and without having examined the imperialist U.S. aggression against this country, have issued a verdict in favor of the United States, thus giving the latter an excuse for hiding its aggressive actions under this verdict as well as giving the U.S. economic sanctions and all its anti-Iranian actions a legal face.

The United States had wanted to raise the hostage issue before the UN Security Council but avoided doing so due to the Soviet Union's veto regarding the economic sanctions against Iran. The hostage issue is merely an excuse, the main problem is the regaining of lost U.S. interests in Iran. If the U.S. officials were really concerned about the hostages, they would have taken the Iranian nation's demands into consideration.

BISHOP CHARGES FANATICS PERSECUTING ANGLICANS

WA041234 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY 23-29 May 80 p 32

[Text] London--Iran's Anglican bishop, Hassan B. Deghani-Tafti, has declared that his church was being pillaged and persecuted by "fanatics and terrorists," while the country's Islamic revolutionary government appeared powerless to defend the minority Christian sect.

The bishop, an Iranian, spoke after an emotional airport reunion here with his English-born wife, Margaret, 48, and daughters, Shirin, 26, and Guili, 14, who arrived from Tehran. They will join him in exile in Cyprus.

The bishop fled Iran after surviving an assassination attempt last October. In two more separate attacks on Anglicans this month, his university lecturer son, Bahram, 24, was shot dead in central Tehran, and his British secretary, Jean Waddell, was seriously wounded.

The bishop spoke out for the first time once his immediate family was safely out of Iran.

'Fanatics'

He did not specify who he believed was behind the attacks on the tiny Anglican Church in overwhelmingly Moslem Iran.

But Deghani-Tafti told reporters at London's Heathrow Airport that "a bunch of fanatics, terrorists and opportunists" had used last year's revolution which ousted the shah "to take all our institutions."

"The central government that defended us to start with now does not seem to have the power to do anything, while these people fill their pockets with our money."

Referring to repeated declarations by supporters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini that they will die for Islam, Deghani-Tafti said of the October attack on his home: "...We were ready to die as martyrs."

Faith

"Martyrdom is not monopolised by any one religion. It is the very source of Christianity."

He said his son's murder had strengthened his faith.

"We are deeply proud of our son and will carry on until the end. There are so many good people in Iran, like us, but they do not know what to do."

Deghani-Tafti added: "As soon as the central government can take power we may find the murderer of my son, and then--perhaps--we can go back."

The bishop and his family will leave for Cyprus after spending a few days in Britain with another daughter, Suzanne, who is married to an Englishman.

Pattern

Meanwhile, the World Council of Churches has appealed to Iranian President Bani-Sadr for protection of the lives of the members of the Anglican Church of Iran following what it terms a "series of threats and violent acts" against that Christian community.

The interfaith agency that groups together 300 non-Catholic member churches throughout the world expressed "grave and profound concern" over the murder of Bishop Deghani-Taftis's son and other attacks on members of his family and staff.

"While we presume that all these are actions by misguided elements, they form a pattern and suggest systematic planning that causes considerable anxiety," they said.

ESFAHAN POLY ACRYL PLANT RUNNING AT MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

WA041330 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"Esfahan poly acryl industrial unit has been running at maximum efficiency, with no drop in production capacity and unimpeded by strikes, labor problems or other hurdles after the Islamic Revolution," said Jamal Ahmadzadeh, manager of the factory in a report to a visiting team of cabinet ministers to the factory recently.

The Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Moinfar, Minister of Industries and Mines Mahmoud Ahmadzadeh Heravi, Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr, Minister of Labor Reza Nematzadeh, together with the head of the plan and budget organization, Ezzatollah Sahabi, were in Esfahan earlier this week on an inspection of the industrial unit. They were accompanied by heads of the Central Bank, the Bank Melli, and deputies from some of the above ministries.

The Esfahan poly acryl industrial unit has a workforce of 1,031 in addition to 647 technicians, 126 office staff members and 329 senior officials. The factory produces poly acryl which is the base in the production of synthetic fibers and yarns, in two units.

The managing director of the poly acryl said there was sufficient raw material at hand for the smooth production of polyester and acryl for the next 3 to 5 months. However, talks have been held with the Turkish Government to supply Iran with the necessary raw material in the future, he said.

He also requested government officials to take all precautionary measures to ensure the availability of raw material and spare parts from other countries particularly in the wake of the U.S. economic sanctions.

He added that the unit for the production of synthetic fibre in the Esfahan poly acryl would start its operation in the month of Khordad (starting May 22) and its production capacity would be 18 tons per day.

Poly acryl which was established in the Iranian year 1353 (1974) with the collaboration of DuPont US and Iranian industrialists is composed of two sections of production one for the production of polyester and the other that of acryl. The annual production capacity of acryl in this factory is 19,000 tons whereas it produces 12,000 tons of synthetic fibre for the manufacture of polyester.

The team of ministers who visited the various stages of production of this industrial unit were also made aware of the other needs of this industrial complex. They were asked to impress upon the government the need to look for some Eastern bloc and Third World countries for the smooth supply of the raw material and spares to ensure the continuous running of this important industrial unit of Iran.

He said that Islamic laws had already been introduced in Pakistan since February and experts are working now to clarify some of the intricacies in regard to them so that their promulgation may be in their entirety.

This he said in conclusion was the direction which the Islamic Revolution in Iran had also taken.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

WA041615 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday called for a complete transformation of the education system in Iran from the primary to the University level to make it conform fully with the requirements of Iranian society and to restore creative activity among the Iranian students.

Speaking on the fourth and the last day of the first seminar on the "Islamic cultural revolution" here Saturday night Bani-Sadr said that the entire Iranian social environment should be changed to serve as a great educational system and mould people to the principles of the Iranian revolution.

He said the Iranian educational system should go along with ideological needs of the people and should be based on the principle of creativity.

Those who spoke in favor of the Iranian cultural revolution yesterday include former Higher Education Minister Dr Shari'at-Madari, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mi'adikhah, Mas'ud Rajavi, Shams Al-e Ahmad, Taher Ahmadzadeh, Dr Takmil Homayun and Minister of Higher Education Dr Hasan Habibi, together with President Bani-Sadr.

The seminar was organized by the coordination office for cooperation between president and the people in Tehran.

Earlier addressing the round table seminar Bani-Sadr said that one of the basic devices by which Western domination of the Iranian nation was maintained was to "prevent us from creative thinking" and make "us believe" that only Europe was capable of thinking and having creative talents.

Western imperialist powers aimed at severing the deep roots the Iranian nation had in its rich past history and determined the fate of the Iranian people by imposing Western concepts of thought and manners on them, he said.

The whole thing was confused in such a way that the civilized and cultured Iranian nation started thinking that it could only play the role of a "consumer of Western culture," Bani-Sadr added.

The leader of the people's mojahedin Organization, Mas'ud Rajavi, speaking at this seminar supported the need for a cultural revolution but said that this revolution should not start from the universities.

Culture was a need of society as a whole and was not merely related to the needs of the individual, he said.

He said that to make the cultural revolution a real success the nature of the struggle against imperialism should be clearly defined.

Culture in its wider sense was an amalgam of various factors including spiritual and materialistic values of a society.

PAKISTANI ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

WA041500 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--"Relations between the two brotherly countries of Iran and Pakistan are excellent and Pakistan fully supports the Islamic Revolution, and is keen to see it succeed and achieve its objectives," said 'Ali Arshad, Pakistan's ambassador in Iran in an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES, yesterday.

The Pakistan envoy emphasizing the closeness of ties between the two countries said that as neighboring Moslem countries they had bonds of eternal friendship by virtue of the fact that they shared a common Islamic ideology. He added that maximum cooperation was an essential factor through which they could help each other to reinforce such close bonds.

The Pakistani envoy, who is a seasoned diplomat with years of experience in watching and understanding international developments, particularly in the region, affirmed strongly Pakistan's solidarity with the government and people of the "brotherly country of Iran," and said that his country was firmly opposed to the use of force against Iran from any quarter. He reiterated that Pakistan firmly stood by this decision.

Questioned on his country's relations with the U.S. the ambassador said, "We want to buy total security for Pakistan within the framework of nonalignment, and our relations with the superpowers are based on our nonaligned status."

He added that Pakistan's relations with the U.S. were of a pragmatic nature and it would be wrong to say that Pakistan was tied to the apron strings of any superpower. The fact of the U.S.'s opposition to Pakistan's nuclear program for peaceful purposes makes it evident that there is no firm commitment in our relations with the U.S. Pakistan, he added, would however continue to acquire the necessary nuclear knowledge in regard to the development of its peaceful nuclear program.

'Ali Arshad, commenting on the abortive U.S. mission to rescue the hostages, said that his government had promptly issued a strongly worded statement in Islamabad categorically rejecting the malicious rumors of Pakistani involvement in the operation. Pakistan, the ambassador added, would never allow its territory to be used in any kind of aggression against the sovereignty of Iran.

"It is ridiculous and unthinkable to suggest that a country like Pakistan, which shares a common Islamic ideology with Iran, would let any country use its soil for aggressive designs against Iran," he said.

On the question of holding general elections in Pakistan and the transfer of power to people's representatives, Pakistan's career diplomat said that Gen Ziaul Haq was genuinely interested in the transfer of power. He said, however, that there were a number of "built-in" difficulties which had to be overcome before democracy in Pakistan could be restored.

Elaborating on the power transfer issue 'Ali Arshad said that the security of the country, which was a consideration of paramount importance had also to be taken into account. He said that the country cannot afford to be placed in jeopardy at this juncture when no political party in the country was capable of effectively dealing with and finding solutions to the varied problems and threats to its security, which Pakistan faces today.

Looking in perspective at the Islamic Revolution in Iran and its relation to Pakistan 'Ali Arshad noted correspondences in the developments in the two countries. He said that Pakistan like present day Iran was created on the basis of an Islamic ideology and had as its prime concept the establishment of a true Islamic society in which people's lives were moulded in accordance with the injunctions of Islam.

Winding up the seminar President Bani-Sadr said that a regime approaches decay when the government starts eliminating its opponents instead of absorbing them among themselves. Any attempt to buy minds, or eliminate physically these having differences of opinion was a step which will most surely portend of a government, Bani-Sadr pointedly said.

REPORTS ON BUSHAHR WHEAT FIELDS DISPUTED BY MINISTRY

WA041630 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday described as baseless and misleading all reports saying that wheat fields in Boushahr Province were set on fire and destroyed.

A spokesman for the ministry said that such rumors were being circulated by the "anti-revolutionaries" in the wake of American economic sanctions against Iran and to misguide the revolutionary people about the food situation in the country.

The fact was that the Ministry of Agriculture had already alerted Iranian farmers about American moves urging them to promote agricultural production to the highest possible, the spokesman added.

All possible efforts were being made to bring more arable land under cultivation and help increase agricultural production under crash programmes, he said.

MILK SHORTAGE REPORTED TO BE ARTIFICIAL

WA041700 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"There is no shortage of milk and other dairy products in the capital and other parts of the country," said 'Ali Sahabi, head of the Iran dairy products industry yesterday.

He said the milk distributors did not cooperate with the dairy products company. The amount of milk distributed all over the capital was around 320 tons but certain people sell each liter of milk for 60 rials each after buying at the rate of 30 rials per liter from the big stores. This was the main reason for the artificial shortage of milk in the capital and elsewhere.

QODDUSI DENIES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

WA041815 Tehran TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Prosecutor-General Ayatollah 'Ali Qoddusi said yesterday that there were "between 1,500 to 1,700 prisoners (held) in connection with political problems" in the country.

Qoddusi quoted by PARS NEWS AGENCY also refuted charges by Amnesty International about the lack of legal representation for prisoners in Iran.

Amnesty International said in a recent report that the accused individuals do not receive legal counsel in Iran's Revolutionary Courts and are unable to prepare their defense.

Qoddusi said that even the anti-clerical, terrorist group "Forqan," accused of assassinating a number of religious leaders and members of the ruling Revolutionary Council last year, were allowed to prepare their defense.

Qoddusi added that the International Red Cross had visited the Iranian prisons many times last year and reported that "the conditions of prisoners in Evin Prison are exemplary."

The Evin Prison is the main political prison in Iran, located northwest of the capital.

He said that over 300 prisoners had been granted anmesty by the order of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and were released from prison over the past few months.

Qoddusi charged, "If Amnesty International is concerned about the lack of human rights, why didn't they say anything when an Iranian student died under torture in the United States?"

He was referring to the case of Bijan Ashtiani, an Iranian student who died in a U.S. hospital last March.

His relatives and Iranian authorities said that Ashtiani died as a result of torture by U.S. authorities.

Referring to the prisoners in Iran, Qoddusi said, "it can be said that all over Iran there are between 1,500 to 1,700 prisoners.

"Of course, this number of (of people held) in connection with political problems and perhaps in Qasr Prison (in Tehran) there may be about 3,000 heroin addicts. "But," he said, the prisoners held on drug charges were "not related to this issue."

PAKISTANI JOURNALIST DISCUSSES REVOLUTION

WA041830 Tehran TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Tehran--The closeness of ties between the peoples of Iran and Pakistan is of the deepest nature because they are based on the unbreakable thread of religion said Morteza Poya, a renowned public figure from Pakistan during his current visit to Iran.

Poya who is of Iranian origin and the founder of THE MUSLIM, an English daily published from Islamabad with large circulation said in an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES that although the ex-shah's regime had tried its best to black-out the news regarding the 1963 Islamic uprising of the Iranian nation against the dictatorial rule of the deposed shah, the people in Pakistan kept themselves informed of the developments of the Islamic revolutionary movement in Iran.

It was against this background that when the Islamic revivalist movement picked up momentum in 1978 under Imam Khomeyni's spiritual leadership the people in Pakistan gave it unequivocal support.

Furthermore, the people of Pakistan do not harbor any doubts as to the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and believe they can play a complementary role in seeing the revolution achieve stability.

Speaking on the areas of cooperation between the two countries Poya said, the possibilities of cooperation are immense. During the last 30 years there was more lip-service than actual cooperation, but now with the establishment of the Islamic regime in Iran all unsearched possibilities of cooperation between the two neighboring Muslim states should be explored meaningfully, he said. He added that Iran could collaborate with Pakistan on the Baluchistan copper project and also in various agricultural programs. Positive and productive exchanges in the fields of education and culture would also help create yet close bonds of friendship.

SHI'ITE CLERGY TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

WA051330 Tehran TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A delegation of Iranian Shi'ite clergy will visit Moscow, Leningrad and seven "Moslem cities" of the Soviet Union, it was reported Thursday.

The report said no date had been set for the visit.

The delegation headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's son-in-law, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahaboddin Eshraqi, will conduct "useful talks at academic centers and religious and Moslem universities of the republics," the report added.

A Soviet Islamic clergy delegation is scheduled to visit Iran later, the report said.

FOREIGN COMPANIES SAID TO BE EAGER FOR BUSINESS

WA051445 Tehran TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--An Iranian foreign trade official claimed Thursday hundreds of international companies were waiting to enter Iran's huge consumer market if the European Economic Community went ahead with sanctions to try and obtain the release of the 53 American hostages.

Shoja'oddin Fattahi, foreign trade undersecretary in the Commerce Ministry, made the remark hours after the Islamic Revolutionary Council approved the draft of a new trade protocol with the Soviet Union and offered hard currency for increased purchases from Eastern Europe.

Reports meanwhile surveyed Tehran food stores and found food counters gradually being filled with canned products and spices from nontraditional sources, mainly the Third World countries.

Fattahi claimed that middlemen, including unnamed East bloc countries, had assured Iran that they would fulfill all Iranian requirements, "even American-made spares."

He said, "A friendly country" had offered to look after Iran's banking and monetary interests in the European Economic Community (EEC) in the light of the possibility of Iranian assets being frozen in EEC countries.

Iran was also considering purchasing its own cargo ships to beat the effects of the embargo on its shipping, he said. But in immediate terms Iran will make a greater use of overland routes through Turkey and the Soviet Union, Fattahi said.

SWITZERLAND REPORTED TO HAVE OFFERED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WA051500 Tehran TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Switzerland has offered technical assistance in various forms to Iran to help the country develop its industry as quickly as possible.

The offer was made here when the Swiss ambassador called on Iranian Power Minister Dr Hasan 'Abbaspur.

The Swiss ambassador in his meeting with 'Abbaspur further discussed possibilities of greater cooperation between the two friendly countries of Iran and Switzerland in the field of technology.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS RISE IN PRICE INDEX

WA051615 Tehran TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Central Bank of Iran (CBI) issued its price index which reveals the index covering urban areas of the country as having gone up by 2.8 percent during the month of Esfand (Feb-March) as compared to the previous month and 25.6 percent up from the same month of the last year.

According to the CBI announcement, rice spurted 30.6 percent, bread climbed 10 percent, dairy products 22 percent, eggs 38 percent, all kinds of meat 30.5 percent, fresh fruits 33 percent, vegetables 57 percent, dried fruits 66 percent, tea 22 percent, restaurant food 28 percent, construction material 29 percent, household goods 23 percent, transport 18.5 percent, clothing 23 percent over the last year's prices.

Oil, petrol, telephone calls, medicine, school fees and cereals were comparatively stable, playing an important part in containing inflation.

The rise in the index of services over the last year was 10 percent but the index of housing and fuel fell about 5.5 percent.

The overall index rose by about 16 percent.

MOMKEN SUPPORTS PARS EMPLOYEES, REPORTS TIMES

WA051630 Tehran TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Deputy Minister of National Guidance Mehdi Momken yesterday threw his support behind the PARS NEWS AGENCY saying that all the 350 persons in this agency were fully loyal and supporters of the Iranian Revolution.

He was replying to a question about the possible screening in the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Momken who was speaking in a local mosque at a ceremony marking the death anniversary of Imam Hadi. He also paid glowing tributes to Dr 'Ali Shariati who was martyred by SAVAK agents in London.

Referring to criticism about objectionable reports from Kurdish towns, Momken said that PARS reporters in Kurdistan and particularly in places where the aggressors fully dominated and were forced to send such reports, some even at pistol point.

BAZARGAN DESCRIBES NAZIH'S STAND ON REVOLUTION

WA051700 Tehran TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan yesterday rapped his close friend Hassan Nazih, saying that to take a stand against the Islamic Revolution was nothing but an act of stupidity and treason.

He was commenting on the recent press conference of Nazih former chief of the National Iranian Oil Company in Paris in which he said he was planning to form an opposition political front against the present Iranian regime. The front, he added, would be composed of Iranians living in exile.

Bazargan in an interview with the Farsi evening daily newspaper KEYHAN said he was surprised to learn about the views of Nazih but added that he was not sure whether the reporting on the press conference was a hundred percent correct or not.

However, he said, he would not support the views expressed by Nazih and added that he knew Nazih for a long time but he was a changed man now.

Opposition and the right of protest did not mean the taking a negative attitude and join the ranks of the enemies. It was nothing but a stab to the Iranian Revolution from behind, he said.

People from all walks of life participated in the Iranian Revolution and the majority of Iranians accepted sincerely and devotedly the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. The Iranian nation was more firm in their stand today following the recent political and revolutionary developments in the country, he said.

Referring to the political freedom in the country, Bazargan said it was easier today to sit together and exchange views compared to those days when one dared not open one's lips under the tyrant rule of the deposed shah in Iran.

Bazargan also expressed his dissatisfaction over the unlawful anti-Islamic and anti-human activities and violence which started after the revolution under the cover of Islamic deeds and added that this state of affairs was continuously causing unrest and dissatisfaction among the people. He said this situation made certain faithful and revolutionary elements change their camps and take shelter in the fold of enemies. They were getting disappointed not only by the revolution but also disillusioned with the religion of Islam, he added.

Bazargan further said that Nazih was following the footsteps of Shahpur Bakhtiar and this would discredit him in the eyes of the Iranian nation for ever, together with the fact that he could not be successful in his evil designs.

KHAMENE'I WARNS AGAINST ANTIREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

WA051815 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayed Ali Khamene'i yesterday called on the nation to be more alert than ever now as the enemies of Islam and the Islamic Revolution are busy . . . hatching plots against us.

Addressing the Friday prayer gathering at the Tehran University mosque the Imam Jomeh said the nation should come forward and crush all plots of the enemies who want to weaken the revolution.

He said, "We have sufficient reason to believe that anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary elements are working on an ill-intentioned plan through which they can make the sovereign body of legislature (Majles) weak."

Khamene'i said, "The enemies want to throw stones in the way of the legislators so that they will be unable to work smoothly for the welfare of the nation."

In this way, he went on to say, the enemies hope that the people will give up all hope in the parliament.

But, he said, the people of this country will never allow the enemies of Islam to succeed in their nefarious mission.

He hoped that the nation will never yield the slightest chance to its enemies and will face them up to the (enemies) to the very end.

Khamene'i advised the newly elected parliamentarians to adopt the path of Islam and follow the line of the imam.

"You (parliamentarians) have the great responsibilities which have been given to you by the nation and have to perform your duties without heed to the false propaganda being spread by the enemies in insidious ways.

Turning toward the Kurdish issue he said that all possible assistance will be given to the Kurdish people who are "our brothers and have suffered so much for so long."

He appealed to the volunteers of the reconstruction crusade to go to Kurdistan and start development work there so that the province may make progress.

However, he also appealed to the Kurdish people in general and inhabitants of Sanandaj particularly to extend their cooperation to the government in setting up permanent peace in the region.

Khamene'i asked the noble people of Kurdistan to wipe out all remaining antirevolutionary elements from this part of the country.

The religious leader strongly condemned the U.S. and its oppressive policy which that country adopted to the revolutionary movements of the world.

Khamene'i said that the so-called civilized society of America is being exposed to the world through their own internal sources.

He said, "The U.S. is killing today the blacks in their own country.... Moslems in South Lebanon... and the freedom fighters in South Korea exactly in the way they killed our youths on Black Friday (Shartuar 17 during revolutionary era).

MPRP LEADERS EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUAD

WA051830 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz sentenced Thursday three prominent members of the defunct Moslem People's Republican Party MPRP, to death and ten years rigorous imprisonment.

Two of the MPRP leaders were shot dead by the firing squad Thursday night. The Revolutionary Court's order was carried out two hours after the verdict was passed.

These three members were charged with creating disturbances in Tabriz some three months ago, when a group of people had tried to throw their rivals out of Tabriz.

BAZARGAN: KHALKHALI ENJOYS MURDERS, EXECUTIONS

WA061330 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"It makes Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali happy to swear at people, in the same way that he enjoys executing and murdering human beings," said former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan Thursday.

He was commenting over remarks made by Ayatollah Khalkhali in which he said that the Bazargan provisional government is responsible for the Kurdistan massacres.

Bazargan said, "I do not mind someone having fun."

Asked whether he approved of Ayatollah Khalkhali's attacks on him, and the references Khalkhali had made to liberalism, the provisional government's step-by-step policy and the Kurdistan massacres, Engineer Bazargan said: "There is an Arabic proverb... which says "a place is honored by he who occupies it."

"As far as talking is concerned, one should say 'the word is honored by he who utters it.' People judge what is said by who says it.... I am hesitant about answering (Khalkhali), because every now and then he feels like saying something about me and the provisional government.

"He has repeatedly pointed to the phrase "democratic Islamic Republic" as an unforgiveable sin I had committed, while that was the Revolutionary Council and the imam's view in the early days, and was not a crime.

"Yet at another time he raises the issue of a letter I sent to the revolutionary prosecutor ordering that former Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda's execution should be avoided. If there had been such a letter and such an order, he should have given a photocopy of it to the press to be published.

"At another time he says I had gone to the revolutionary justice office with two deputy prime ministers in order to free one of my relatives, while that respectable person has never in his life been to prison, and there have not even been any charges against him. There are such examples.

"Now after some time, he imitates those who in the course of presidential elections had raised the charge of our being liberalists, compromisers and followers of step-by-step policy, and who were disgraced later on.

He now raises the issue without knowing the least about the reasons behind these attacks, or knowing what liberalism and step-by-step policy are, or what these issues have to do with Kurdistan, and this in itself is a complicated story."

HEJAZI CALLS ON PEOPLE TO MARCH TO GARRISONS

WA061445 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Hojjatoleslam Fakhroddin Hejazi, a prominent religious leader, member of the Islamic Republic Party and a national assembly deputy, yesterday called on all Iranians to march to army garrisons all over Iran to show they were ready to fight side by side along their brothers in the force.

Speaking at the Friday prayer gathering in Tehran, where such words are normally taken as an Islamic order, Hejazi in an emotional address, said that all Iranians should bare their chests and show the army they were ready to give their lives too.

He said that tomorrow every Iranian Muslim should "go into the garrisons and show their force." He added, "As a teacher, a father, I say that whoever does not go has turned his back on the war and on God. I say everyone must go to the garrisons."

In addition to the call to go into Iran's garrisons, Hejazi also called on the Revolutionary Guard commanders to take all willing youth into their midst to fight alongside them for Islam and then asked all youth, girls and boys, to guard "house to house and street to street" every inch of territory, night and day, so that Iran's enemies would be aware they had a force to contend with in Iran.

He said that the 12th imam (in Islam there are 11 imams and a 12th is said to be watching over the world and will appear when Islam is in danger) was "waiting for all of you to rise in the cause of Islam and guard Iran's Islamic Revolution."

During today's address Hejazi also lashed out at those supporting the KDP, at Iranians abroad who were against Iran's revolution and at the U.S., Egypt and Israel for "plotting with the addicted, cancerous shah."

He also termed Kurdish religious leader and KDP supporter 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni a "dirty traitor in religious garb."

On the subject of Kurdistan, Hejazi said that "massive crimes" were being enacted by people who said they had the interest of the Kurdish people at heart." He said that it was known that the "imperialists are in Kordistan and that America, Britain, some of West Europe, the international communist movement, Israel and the traitor Arabs were all involved in a plot to break the power of the Islamic Revolution."

He went on to ask the leaders of the KDP, Komileh and Peykar parties why, if they didn't believe in God, they had joined hands with Sheikh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni who was supposedly working in the name of God.

Then he went on to ask Sheikh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni, whom he described as a dirty traitor, why, if he knew God, "traitors were coming out of his sleeves."

He said that in Kordistan, the rebels had thought that by building up a force of 10,000 in Sanandaj they could break the army, but, he said, they were wrong and now "we will go to the very last to break all our enemies."

Referring to KDP supporters gathered near universities in Tehran to collect drugs for Kordistan, Hejazi said that such people were traitors who had their own hands in the blood of Muslims spilled in Kurdistan and were responsible for that blood.

As to Iranians working against Iran's revolution overseas, Hejazi warned that "if any of you come out of your hiding we will smash you just as we smashed the son of Ashraf" (the twin sister of the former shah).

On the subject of Iran's Islamic assembly of which Hejazi is a prominent member, he said that as all Iranians had voted for the deputies they must fully support them.

"The Majles (Islamic assembly) will be a place of battle from the first day," he said. "First it will fight imperialism and America and then it will go on to show the U.S. that it can smash its teeth."

Hejazi started his address with words of support for U.S. blacks and said the CIA had been trying to suppress any Muslim rising among them.

He said that when he had visited a mosque in Harlem some time ago, the imam there had told him that the CIA was saying "don't let the Koran (Islam's holy book) fall into the hands of black Americans for under it is a bomb that could explode." Now, said Hejazi, that bomb has exploded.

SHAH'S PALACES TO BE TURNED INTO MUSEUMS

WA061500 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--According to a bill passed by the Revolutionary Council, Niavaran and Sa'dabad palaces will be handed over to the Education Ministry to be turned into museums and parks.

The palaces and their contents will be evaluated by a commission made up of representatives from the Prime Ministry, Education Ministry, Economics and Finance Ministry, the Central Bank of Iran, Bank Melli, the Mosta'zafin Foundation and the prosecutor general's office, it was announced Thursday.

According to the bill, all the antique objects available in the palaces will be handed over to the Education Ministry to be kept in museums, while objects worth more than 10 million rials will be given to the Central Bank of Iran for safekeeping.

Objects whose value is less than 10 million rials, but whose presentation in museums is not advisable, will be preserved for purposes to be determined later. Also all the carpets valued at more than 16 million rials will be kept in museums.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

WA061615 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--The 7th International Trade Fair will be held in September this year at which several countries have expressed their intention to take part, it was announced by Iran International Fairs and Exhibition Corp. yesterday.

The announcement said the trade fair will start from Sept. 19 and will continue for 10 days.

IRAQI SPY NETWORK REPORTED TO BE UNMASKED IN KHUZESTAN

WA061630 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--An Iraqi spy network in Khuzestan has been unmasked leading to the arrest of several of its members, according to a revelation by a Pasdaran Corps spokesman in Khorramshahr reports reaching here said.

The report which has been confirmed by the Khuzistan governor general said that the discovery was made when an Iraqi spy impersonating a Pasdar was apprehended by one of the Pasdaran corpsmen.

Nearly four months ago an Iraqi national who called himself Farahani is described to have approached the Pasdaran Corps claiming to be an Iraqi revolutionary who was fleeing pursuit by Iraqi authorities and was permitted free activity in the area.

In time, however, the so-called Iraqi's movements in the border town of Zahedan aroused the suspicion of the Pasdars and he was tracked. It was found that he was sending out intelligence reports on army movements in the area. His assignment it was later discovered was to infiltrate Iran and obtain all information available on the movements of Iranian revolutionary personnel and armed and security forces in the area and to relay information across to Iraq.

Ja'far Farahani's arrest and interrogation led to several more arrests and the eventual unmasking of the entire network in the Khuzistan region.

One of the arrested spies, Saleh Shalbavi, was known to have been in the custody of SAVAK for carrying out spying activities under the former regime and was later released before his ten year term was over, after the Islamic revolution when several SAVAK prisoners were released. It is believed that he was the brains behind the organization of the present network.

All others arrested are of Iranian origin and are now confined to prison where they are being interrogated on their activities in spying for Iraq against the Islamic Republic.

KNIFE ATTACKS MADE ON UNVEILED GIRLS

WA061700 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--Five or more girls not wearing the traditional Moslem chador were knifed during the past two weeks, reports reaching here from Urumiyeh said.

Attacks on the girls, the exact numbers as to whom are still confirmed, were carried out by motorcycle knife-wielding hoodlums. A few of the girls were reported to be non-Muslims who did not wear the chador as a practice.

A Red Lion and Sun Society source confirmed that the women were discharged after treatment from knife wounds at hospital.

A political deputy at the governor's office in Urumiyeh attributed the attacks to counter-revolutionary anti-Islamic elements who were attempting to tarnish the name of Islam. He, therefore called on all security bodies or persons having information regarding the culprits to pursue all efforts to bring them to book.

KURDISH OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH HELPING REBELS

WA061814 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--Nine high government officials in Kordistan have been arrested on charges of helping the rebels and having close contacts with them.

A report released here yesterday said the arrested officials included Mahabad Governor Hasan Vahed Baba Tahreri, Mahabad Mayor Mahmud Oahremani, Piranshah Mayor Salim Ayyadi, Communication Head of Piranshahr Omroddin Asefi, Bukan Mayor Ali Habibzadeh Bukani and Sardasht Governor Mahmud 'Attar.

The names of the other three were not disclosed in the report.

The officials have been identified by the Moslem Kurdish peshmergas and reported to security officials who immediately arrested them.

According to reports these officials have been brought into the capital and been handed over to the authorities of the Evin Prison for further inquiry.

The report said that these officials arrived in Tehran last week and tried to talk with the president and the members of the Revolutionary Council on the matter of lifting the siege imposed on some Kurdish cities including Mahabad, Sardasht, Bukan, Piranshahr and Oshnavieh.

They did not however, succeed in meeting the president and members of the Revolutionary Council. They just met government goodwill commission member Dariyush Foruhar who promised them he would comply with their wish and talk with government officials.